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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR  
EVALUATING LATTICE SUMS

DAVID B. DICKMANN

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A COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR  
EVALUATING LATTICE SUMS

by

David B. Dickmann  
Lieutenant, United States Navy  
B.S., Oregon State University, 1958

Submitted in partial fulfillment  
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from the

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ABSTRACT

A recurring problem in solid state physics is that of determining the electrostatic field or potential at a point within the crystal lattice arising from the molecules of the lattice themselves. A typical problem is that of finding the electrostatic binding potential of an ionic lattice, assuming point charges.

Nijboer, de Wette and others have worked toward perfecting a method for calculating the electric field arising from a lattice of dipoles. This work culminated in a paper by de Wette and Schacher detailing a procedure which ensures a rapidly converging summation of the three dimensional lattice sums involved.

The present paper is an extension of the latter, presenting a computer program for evaluating dipole fields in a crystal lattice using the equations obtained by de Wette and Schacher.



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## BACKGROUND

A recurring problem in solid state physics is that of determining the electrostatic field or potential at a point within the crystal lattice arising from the molecules of the lattice themselves. A typical problem is that of finding the electrostatic binding potential of an ionic lattice, assuming point charges.

Nijboer, de Wette<sup>1,2</sup> and others have worked toward perfecting a method for calculating the electric field arising from a lattice of dipoles. This work culminated in a paper by de Wette and Schacher<sup>3</sup> detailing a procedure which ensures a rapidly converging summation of the three dimensional lattice sums involved.

The present paper is an extension of the latter, presenting a computer program for evaluating dipole fields in a crystal lattice using the equations obtained by de Wette and Schacher.

<sup>1</sup>B.R.A. Nijboer and F.W. de Wette, *Physica* 14, 422 (1958)

<sup>2</sup>F.W. de Wette, *Phys. Rev.* 123, 103 (1961)

<sup>3</sup>F.W. de Wette and G.E. Schacher, *Phys. Rev.* 137, A78 (1965)

## THEORY<sup>4</sup>

Virtually all problems concerning crystal self fields reduce ultimately to evaluating a lattice sum of the general form:

$$S(x, y, z) = \sum_{a, b, c = -\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - a\mathbf{a}_1, y - b\mathbf{a}_2, z - c\mathbf{a}_3)$$

where  $\underline{x}$ ,  $\underline{y}$ , and  $\underline{z}$  are coordinates of the point at which the sum is to be evaluated;  $f ( )$  represents the contribution to the sum from a particular lattice point; and  $a\mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $b\mathbf{a}_2$ ,  $c\mathbf{a}_3$  are the coordinates of the lattice points whose contribution is being considered ( $\mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2$ , and  $\mathbf{a}_3$  being lattice basis vectors).

Finding the electric field due to a lattice of dipoles reduces to evaluating such a sum, where the summation is, mathematically, conditionally convergent. That is, the value of the sum depends on the order in which the summation is carried out (analogous to the fact that the internal field of a crystal depends on the shape of the crystal). Thus, any procedure for evaluating dipole sums must, at some point, make an assumption of a particular crystal shape.

<sup>4</sup>For a complete description see (2)

In the procedure used here these conditionally convergent triple sums over the real lattice are converted into absolutely (rapidly) convergent double sums over the reciprocal lattice. Converting from a triple to a double sum forces an assumption of a slab-shaped crystal with the short dimension in the  $z$ -direction (perpendicular to the plane described by the lattice vectors  $\underline{a}_1$  and  $\underline{a}_2$ . See figure 1 for relations between  $x, y, z$  coordinates and the lattice basis vectors).

To achieve the conversion to an absolutely convergent double sum, the original sum is first Fourier transformed, making use of the property of lattice sums that the summation of a function over a lattice in real space is equal to the sum of its Fourier transform over the reciprocal lattice (in Fourier space). In Fourier space it is then possible to carry out the  $z$ -summation analytically, leaving an absolutely convergent double sum in reciprocal space (with the assumption of a slab-shaped form).

A distinction is made between the cases where the evaluation point does or does not lie in an  $x$ - $y$  plane of dipoles ( $z = c\underline{a}_3$  or  $z \neq c\underline{a}_3$ ,  $c$  an integer). In the first case the function to be summed has a simple pole (with respect to the  $z$ -summation) at  $z = 0$ . In this event an



auxilliary convergence function is used and the sum is broken up into two sums, one in real space over the x-y plane containing the evaluation point and one in recipricol space over the rest of the lattice. In the second case the function is everywhere regular and is Fourier transformed as it stands.

In either event the method is directly applicable only to lattices in which all dipoles are of the same magnitude and orientation. To evaluate the field of a lattice containing more than one orientation and/or magnitude of dipoles it is necessary to divide the lattice into sublattices, each containing only one kind of dipole, evaluate the field for each sublattice, and combine the fields by superposition.

The summation procedure, applied to a sublattice, produces nine numbers  $S_{ij}$  :  $i,j = x,y,z$  ; where  $S_{ij}$  is the i-component of the electric field (in Coulombs) due to a lattice of unit dipoles (one electronic charge and length  $1\text{\AA}$ ) oriented in the j-direction.

While program inputs are in terms of the normal crystallographic quantities ( $a_1, a_2, a_3, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  ) the calculations and outputs are in terms of a cartesian reference frame related to the crystal basis vectors as detailed in figures 1-3.



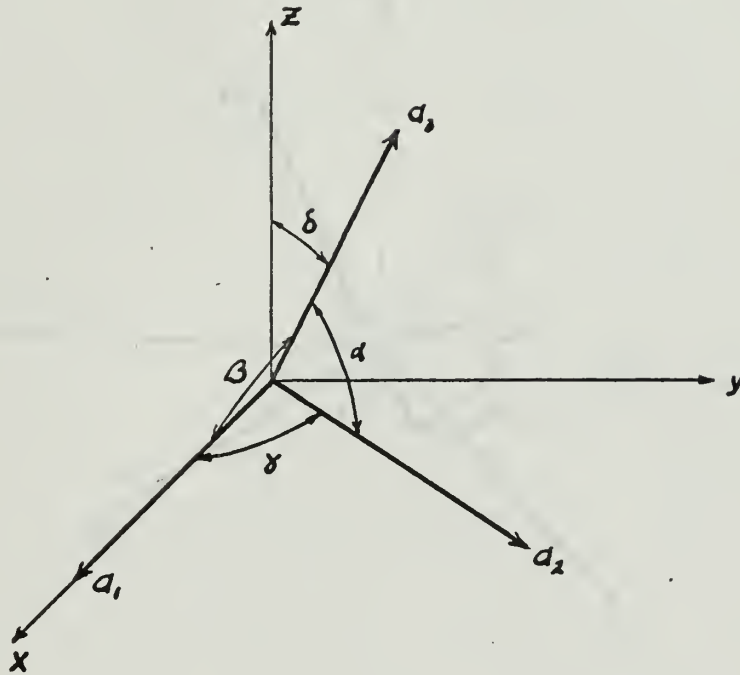


Figure 1: Unit Cell: 1 dipole per unit cell volume,  
 Basis vectors  $\underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2, \underline{a}_3$ . Crystal angles:  $\alpha = \angle \underline{a}_2, \underline{a}_3$  ;  
 $\beta = \angle \underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_3$  ;  $\gamma = \angle \underline{a}_1, \underline{a}_2$  ;  $\delta = \angle \underline{z}, \underline{a}_3$

x axis parallel to  $\underline{a}_1$ , y axis in  $\underline{a}_1 - \underline{a}_2$  plane perpendicular to x axis, z axis perpendicular to x-y plane.

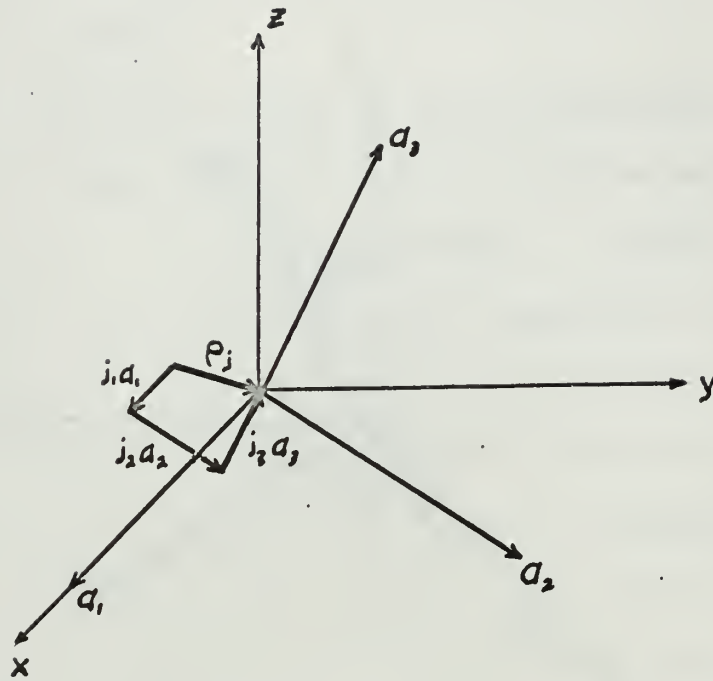


Figure 2: Point at which field is to be evaluated:  
 located with respect to lattice point by fractions of  
 basis vectors  $\rho_j = j_1 a_1 + j_2 a_2 + j_3 a_3$ ;  $0 \leq j_i < 1$

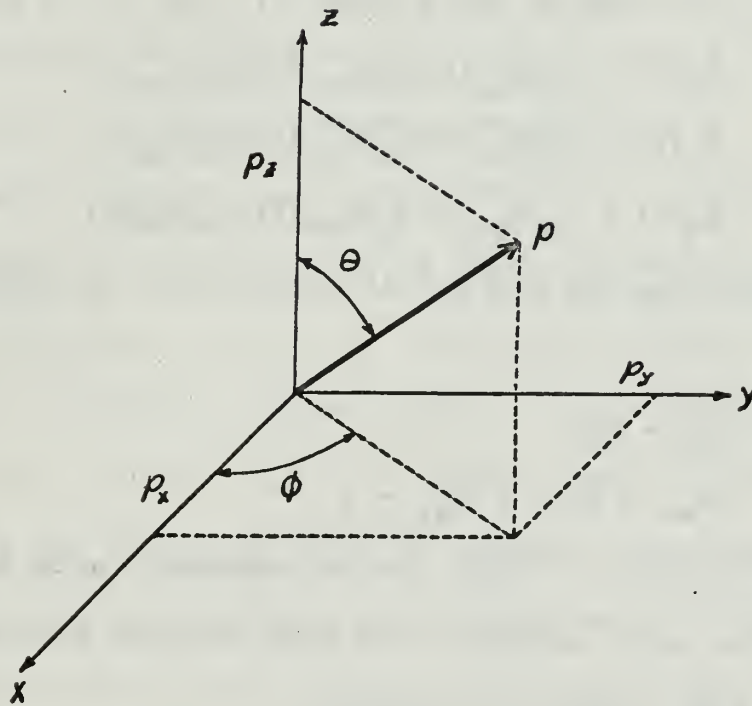


Figure 3: Decomposition of arbitrary dipole:

$$\mathbf{p} = p_x \hat{i} + p_y \hat{j} + p_z \hat{k}$$

Then given a lattice of arbitrary dipoles  $\underline{p}$ , as in figure 3, we have:

$$p_x = p \sin \Theta \cos \Phi$$

$$p_y = p \sin \Theta \sin \Phi$$

$$p_z = p \cos \Theta$$

so that the field at some point  $j(j_1, j_2, j_3)$  is given by:

$$E_x(j) = p_x S_{xx}(j) + p_y S_{xy}(j) + p_z S_{xz}(j)$$

$$E_y(j) = p_x S_{yx}(j) + p_y S_{yy}(j) + p_z S_{yz}(j)$$

$$E_z(j) = p_x S_{zx}(j) + p_y S_{zy}(j) + p_z S_{zz}(j)$$

The nine  $S_{ij}$  are not all independent of course. They satisfy

$$S_{ij} = S_{ji}$$

$$S_{xx} + S_{yy} + S_{zz} = 0$$

for all lattices. Other special relations (such as  $S_{ij} = 0$ ,  $i \neq j$ , for cubic lattices) are also obtained for lattices with a high order of symmetry.

In a lattice containing more than one kind of dipole two special considerations arise in decomposing the lattice into sublattices. First and most obviously, one must choose the  $j$ 's in each sublattice, determining the point at which the fields are to be evaluated, such that they refer to a common point in the composite lattice. The second consideration refers back to the shape dependence of the

sum. In computing the sums over each sublattice, the shape dependence has introduced a depolarization factor  $L = 4\pi/(\text{vol of unit cell in } \text{\AA}^3)$  into the  $S_{zz}$  sum. Then to superpose the fields from several sublattices with various  $z$ -directions (referred to the composite lattice) it is necessary to modify all the  $S_{ij}$  to bring all sublattices to a common  $x$ - $y$ - $z$  orientation by manipulating the depolarization factors for each sublattice. A similar consideration arises in comparing fields obtained by this method and those obtained by some other method which assumes a different crystal shape or with experimental results on a specific crystal of known shape. Kittel<sup>5</sup> considers the general problem of depolarization factors in some detail and tabulates the depolarization factors for most commonly used shapes (spherical, cubic, slab, etc.) An example of such considerations for a benzene model is contained in Appendix D.

<sup>5</sup>C. Kittel, Introduction to Solid State Physics, 2nd edition, 158, (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1956)

## PROGRAM COMPOSITION<sup>6</sup>

The actual translation of the method of Schacher and de Wette is relatively straightforward although quite lengthy.

The program is written in the FORTRAN 60 language for the CDC 1604 computer and is compatible with most FORTRAN monitors. The program is divided into a main program, containing all input-output routines and a segment to choose a subroutine, and eight subroutines to do the actual summation.

Simplified flow charts of the entire program and various segments are shown in figures 4-7.

<sup>6</sup>Appendix A contains the program listing and details of timing, storage, etc.

Figure 4: Flow Main Program - LATSUM

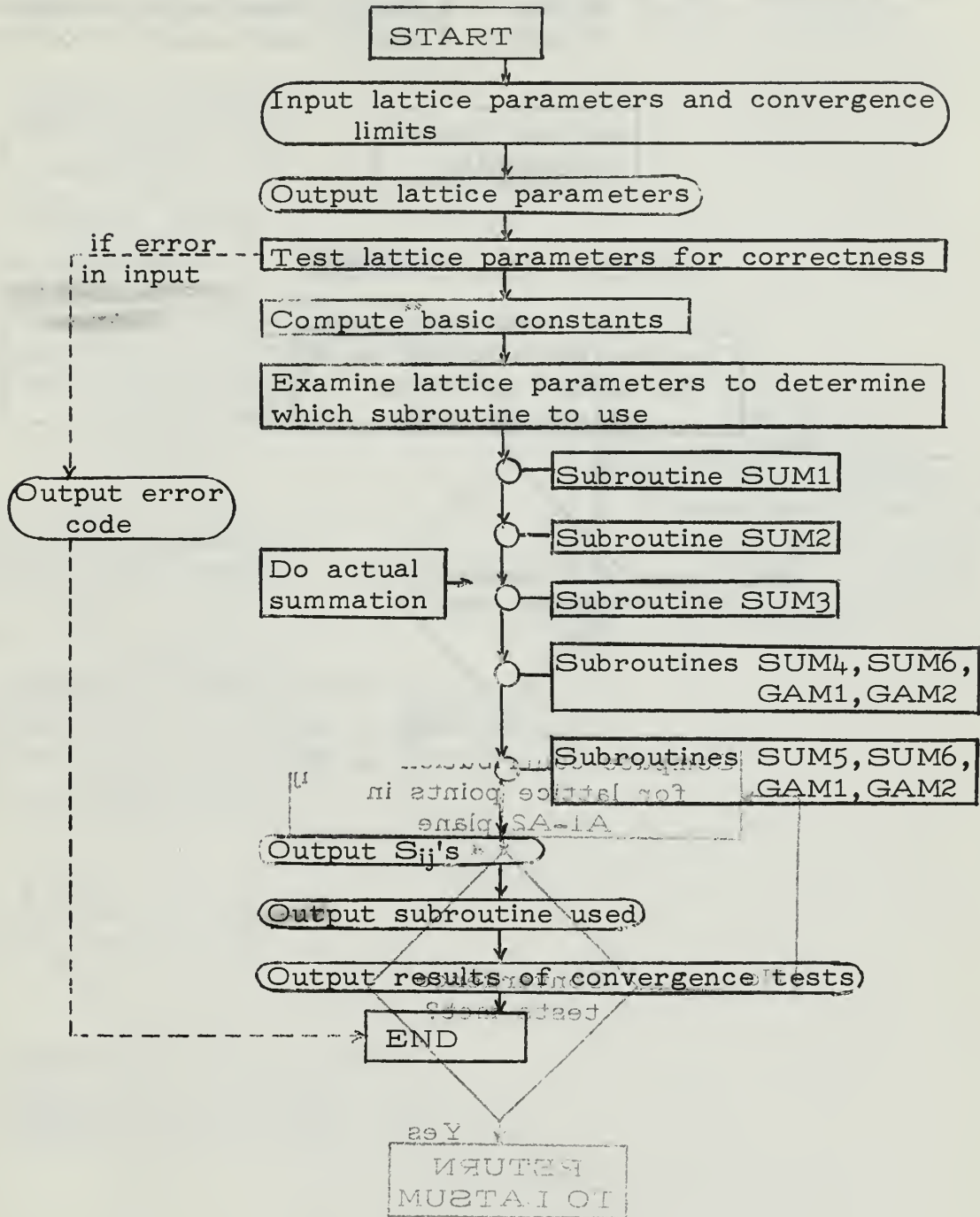




Figure 5: Common Flow-Subroutine SUM1, SUM2, SUM3

Main program uses SUM1 if  $XJ3 \neq 0, XDEL \neq 0$   
SUM2  $XJ3 \neq 0, XDEL = 0, XJ1 + XJ2 \neq 0$   
SUM3  $XJ3 \neq 0, XDEL = 0, XJ1 + XJ2 = 0$

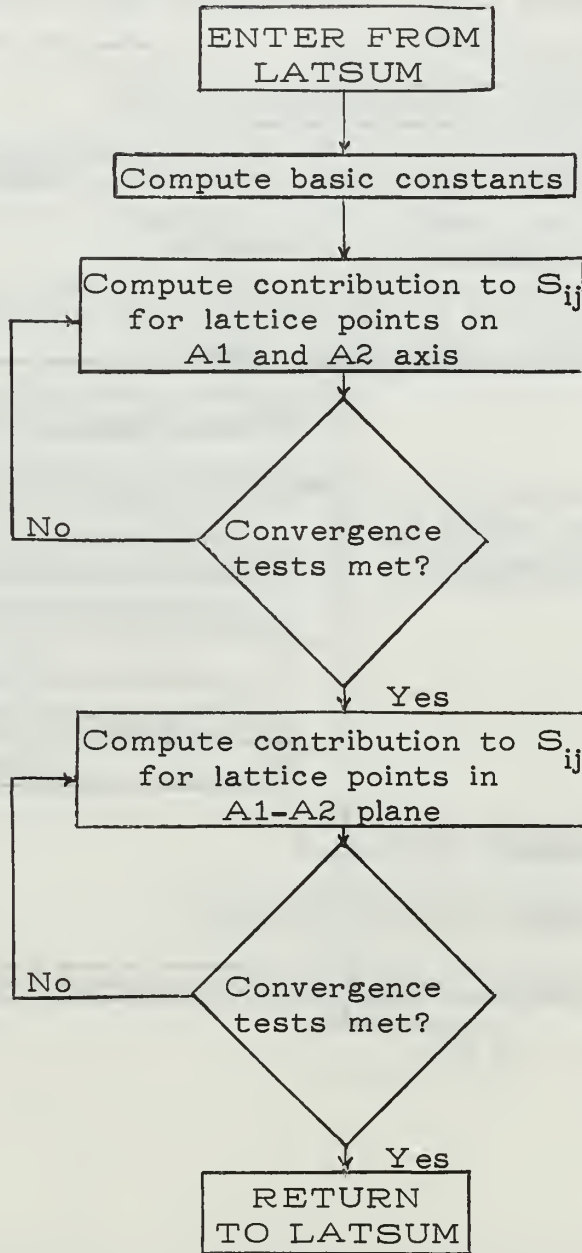




Figure 6: Common Flow - Subroutine SUM4, SUM5, GAM1

Main program uses SUM4 & SUM6 if XJ3=0, XDEL≠0  
 SUM5 & SUM6 if XJ3=0, XDEL=0

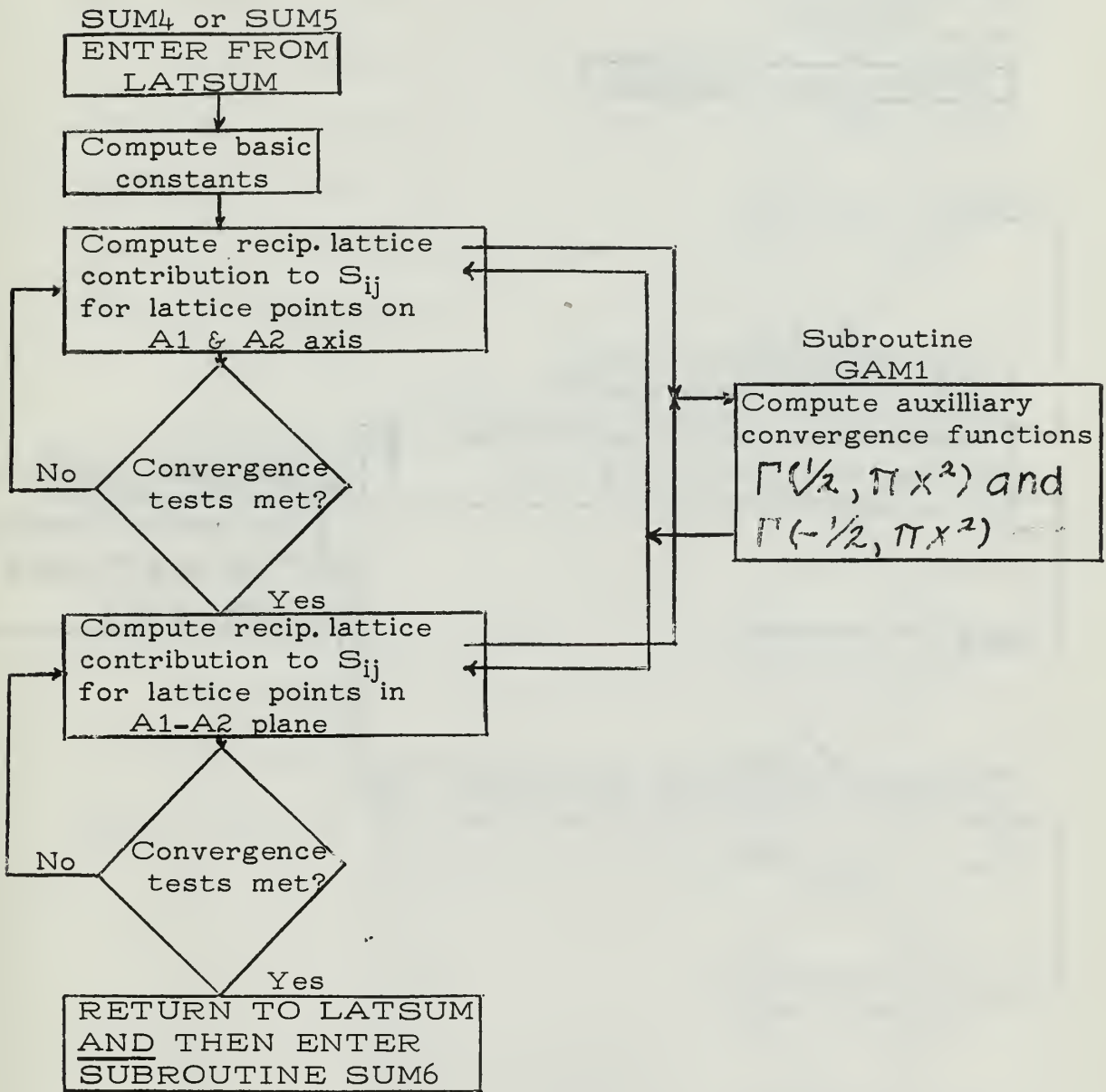
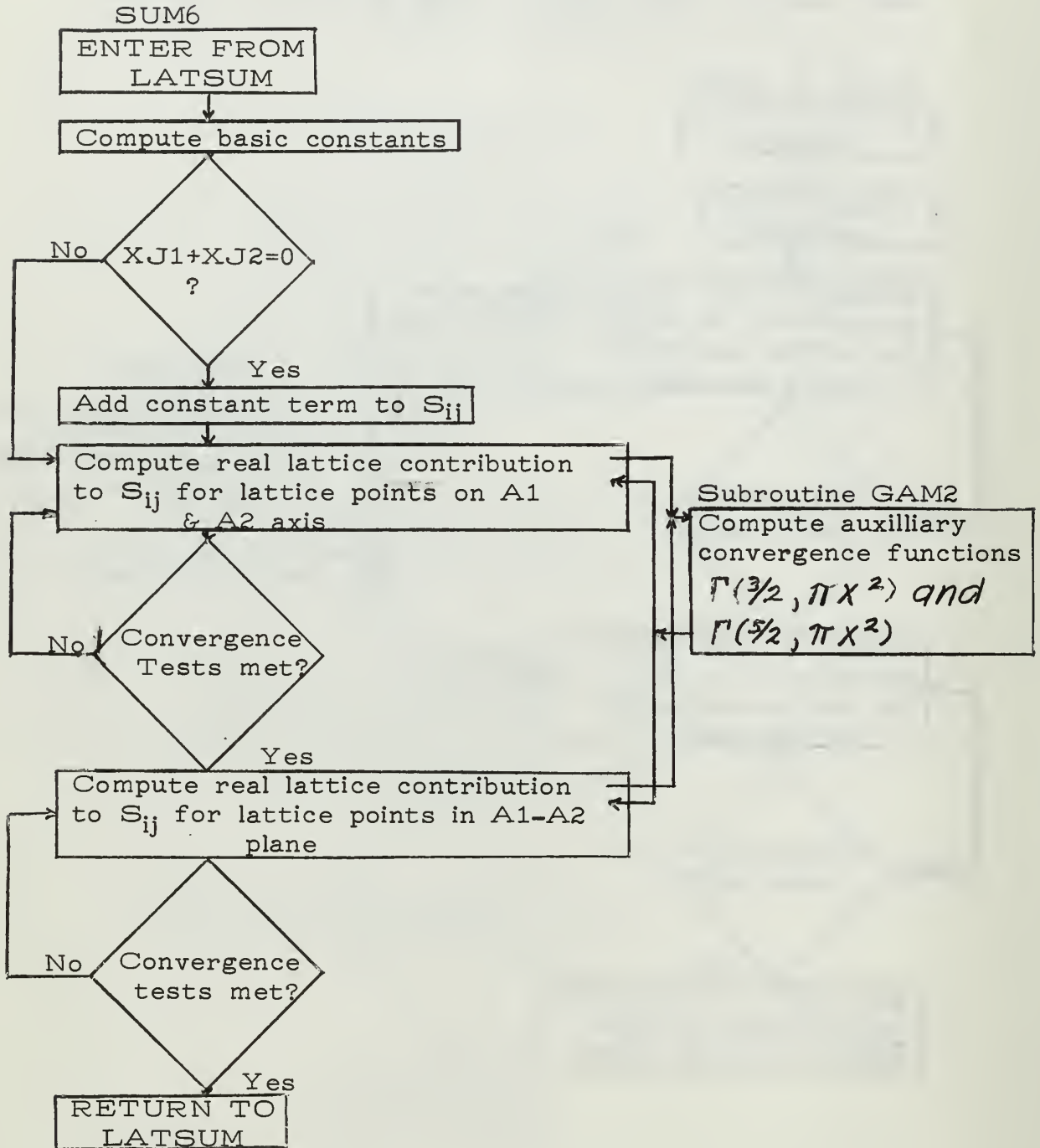


Figure 7: Flow Subroutine SUM6, GAM2

Used whenever XJ3=0



As can be seen from the flow charts, a deck can be made up for a particular lattice sum by appending to the main program either subroutines SUM1, SUM2, and SUM3 or subroutines SUM4, SUM5, SUM6, GAM1 and GAM2 depending on whether  $j_3$  is not zero or zero respectively. Further, if sums are to be computed for several sets of data the main program deck can be modified by looping from the input segment to the END card.

Inputs to the program are given in Table 1.

Output is scattered throughout the main program. A check output of the input parameters always appears. If there is an error in the input parameters the following is printed and control returned to the monitor:

```
PROGRAM STOPPED BY INPUT ERROR
DESIGNATED BY K= _ _ _ _ _
```

The individual error codes are:

<u>K</u>	<u>ERROR</u>
1	$A1 \leq 0.$
2	$A2 \leq 0.$
4	$A3 \leq 0.$
10	$XJ1 < 0.$ or $XJ1 > 1.$
20	$XJ2 < 0.$ or $XJ2 > 1.$
40	$XJ3 < 0.$ or $XJ3 > 1.$
100	$XALPH \leq 0.$ or $XALPH > 90.$
200	$XBET \leq 0.$ or $XBET > 90.$
400	$XGAM \leq 0.$ or $XGAM \geq 180.$
1000	$XDEL < 0.$ or $XDEL > 90.$
2000	$N \leq 0$

Table 1: Program Inputs

LABEL	UNITS	DESCRIPTION	ALLOWED LIMITS
A1 A2 A3	A	Length of basis vector $a_i$	$a_i > 0$
XJ1 XJ2 XJ3	Dimensionless	$j_i$ locating pt at which field is to be evaluated in terms of $a_i$ (see figure 2)	$0 \leq j_i \leq 1$
XALPH XBET XGAM	Degrees and decimals	Crystal angles (see fig 1)	$0 < XALPH \leq 90$ $0 < XBET \leq 90$ $0 < XGAM < 180$
XDEL	degrees and decimals	Inclination of $A_3$ axis from perpendicular (see figure 1) Enter value if known else enter XDEL=90 and program will compute	$0 \leq XDEL \leq 90$
AEX REX AEY REY AEZ REZ	$A \Rightarrow A^{-1}$ $R \Rightarrow$ dimensionless	Error limits for convergence tests. Summation will continue until the next term to be summed is less than $\begin{matrix} (x) & (x) \\ AE(y)+RE(y) & \text{times absolute} \\ (z) & (z) \end{matrix}$ value of sum at that time AEX&REX control $S_{ix}$ & $S_{xi}$ AEY&REY control $S_{iy}$ & $S_{yi}$ AEZ&REZ control $S_{iz}$ & $S_{zi}$ A fuller discussion is given in Appendix B	NONE
N	dimensionless	Summation cutoff. Stops summation after covering $2N$ by $2N$ terms in x-y plane if convergence tests not met before then	$N > 0$

Multiple errors result in a K value which is the sum of the individual K-values involved.

A second error output (and transfer back of control) occurs if N is so small that it is impossible to check the sums for convergence. This subject is covered more completely in appendix B. The printout is self-explanatory:

```
PROGRAM STOPPED BECAUSE N TOO SMALL.  
N MUST BE AT LEAST - - + 1 TO ENSURE A  
GOOD TEST FOR CONVERGENCE.
```

These are the only error outputs contained in the program other than those that might arise from library routines. There are no error stops, pauses, dumps, sense switches or sense lights used.

Normal output (presuming no input errors) includes the nine sums  $S_{ij}$ , displayed as a labeled array. Following this is one of the statements:

```
(SUM1)  
SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINE (SUM2)  
(SUM3)
```

```
WHICH ASSUMES (DELTA AND J3 BOTH DIFFERENT  
FROM ZERO)  
(DELTA=0 BUT J1+J2 AND J3 NOT  
EQUAL TO ZERO)  
(J1, J2, AND DELTA ALL ZERO BUT  
J3 NOT ZERO)
```

or



SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINES (SUM4 & SUM6)  
(SUM4 & SUM6)  
(SUM5 & SUM6)  
(SUM5 & SUM6)

(J3 = 0 BUT DELTA AND J1+J2 NOT ZERO)  
ASSUMING (J1, J2, & J3 ALL ZERO BUT DELTA NOT  
ZERO)  
(J3 AND DELTA ZERO BUT J1+J2 NOT  
ZERO)  
(J1, J2, J3 AND DELTA ALL ZERO)

Following this is a statement of whether or not  
covergence test were met, and if not, a measure of the  
error introduced.

APPENDIX A  
PROGRAM LISTING

A. IDENTIFICATION

Title	Electric Field Components by de Wette - Schacher Equations
Co-op Id.	Z1-NPGS-LATSUM (F-60,63)
Category	All Others
Programmer	David Dickmann
Date	February 1966

B. PURPOSE

This Fortram program computes electric fields per unit-dipoles for a lattice of similar dipoles. The program accepts lattices of any symmetry including triclinic and all higher symmetries, and computes field components in a cartesian reference frame, using the de Wette-Schacher equations.

C. USAGE

1. Calling sequence: This is a main program. See input formats.

2. Input arguments:

A1, A2, A3 are the lengths, in Angstroms, of the lattice unit cell basis vectors.

XJ1, XJ2, XJ3 are fractions of the basis vectors A1, A2, A3 designating the location of the point at which the fields are to be evaluated.

XALPH is the crystal angle between the A2 and A3 axes, in degrees and decimals.

XBET is the crystal angle between the A1 and A3 axes, in degrees and decimals.

XGAM is the crystal angle between the A1 and A2 axes, in degrees and decimals.

XDEL is the inclination of the A3 axis from the perpendicular to the A1-A2 plane, in degrees and decimals. If unknown, enter as XDEL=90 and correct value is generated by program.

AEX, AEY, AEZ are the absolute error limits for the values of the x, y, and z components of the electric fields.

REX, REY, REZ are the relative error limits for the corresponding electric field components.

N is a summation cutoff value. If error limits are not met after  $\sim 4N^2$  terms are summed, the program returns the field values at that time and a measure of the maximum error introduced by cutoff.

3. Space required: 6446 cells (F-60), 4209 cells (F-63)
4. Temporary storage: None
5. Alarms: None
6. Error returns:
  - a. Error in input parameters--Control returned to monitor with printout:

PROGRAM STOPPED BY INPUT

ERROR DESIGNATED BY K= \_ \_

Individual error codes are:

<u>K</u>	<u>Error</u>
1	$A1 \leq 0.$
2	$A2 \leq 0.$
4	$A3 \leq 0.$
10	$XJ1 < 0.$ or $XJ1 > 1.$
20	$XJ2 < 0.$ or $XJ2 > 1.$
40	$XJ3 < 0.$ or $XJ3 > 1.$
100	$XALPH \leq 0.$ or $XALPH > 90.$
200	$XBET \leq 0.$ or $XBET > 90.$



400 XGAM  $\leq$  0. or XGAM  $\geq$  180.  
 1000 XDEL  $\leq$  0. or XDEL  $>$  90.  
 2000 N  $\leq$  0

Multiple errors result in a K value which is the sum of the individual values above.

- b. N value too small to ensure good test for convergence of field sums. Control returned to monitor with self-explanatory printout.
- 7. Error Stops: None except those associated with machine arithmetic errors.
- 8. Input and output tape mountings: Normal
- 9. Input and output formats

- a. Input is contained on four cards under the following format control:

```

READ 1,A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,
      XBET,XGAM,XDEL,N,AEX,REX,
      AEY,REY,AEZ,REZ
1 FORMAT (3F10.0/3F10.0/4F10.0/I4,6E10.0)

```

- b. Output: Various

(1) Error outputs as per 6

(2)  $S_{ij}$  - - the i-th component of the electric field due to a unit dipole oriented in the j-direction. Printed as an array under 1PE19.10 with labels SUMXX, etc.

(3) Hollerith prints indicating subroutines used and results of convergence tests.

- 10. Selective stop and jump settings: Not applicable

- 11. Timing:

- a. Compile time: 4 min 20 sec

b. Run time: Average 1.4 sec per lattice, averaged over 336 combinations of lattices, error limits, and evaluation points.

12. Accuracy: Relative error of  $S_{ij} \leq \min_{i,j} (\text{REX}, \text{REY}, \text{REZ}) * S_{ij}$   
Absolute error of  $S_{ij} \leq \min_{i,j} (\text{AEX}, \text{AEY}, \text{AEZ})$

13. Equipment configuration: CDC 1604 with FORTRAN compiler or CO-OP monitor system including F-63

14. Library routines used:

SQRTF  
SINF  
COSF  
ATANF  
ASINF  
ACOSF  
EXPF  
ABSF  
FIXFLOAT  
FLOATFIX

15. References:

- a. D. B. DICKMANN, A Computer Program for Evaluating Lattice Sums, Thesis, U.S. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, 1966
- b. F. W. de Wette and G. E. Schacher, Phys. Rev., 137, A78 (1965)

D. METHOD OF ALGORITHM See references (a) and (b).

E. FLOW CHART See reference (a).

MN0001  
 MN0002  
 MN0003  
 MN0004  
 MN0005  
 MN0006  
 MN0007  
 MN0008  
 MN0009  
 MN0010  
 MN0011  
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 MN0030  
 MN0031  
 MN0032  
 MN0033  
 MN0034  
 MN0035  
 MN0036  
 MN0037  
 MN0038  
 MN0039  
 MN0040  
 MN0041  
 MN0042  
 MN0043  
 MN0044  
 MN0045  
 MN0046  
 MN0047  
 MN0048

```

PROGRAM LATSUM
COMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,AEX,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEXY,REXY,AEXZ,REXZ,AEYZ,REYZ,L,M,N,LL,MM,LLINE1,LINE2,NILE1
2,NILE2,MIRE,BIGO,CIG,RMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMYZ,SUMZZ,SUMYY,
3,RSUMXX,RSUMXY,RSUMXZ,RSUMYZ,RSUMXZ,RSUMYZ,SUMXX,SUMXY,SUMXZ,SUMYY,
4RSUMYZ,SUMZZ,SP1,SP2,SP3,CTGAM,COGAM,COALPH,COBET,CODEL,SIDEL,GA,GM
5OL,POW,P2,SV1,SV2,SV3,HX1,HX2,HY1,HY2,W1,W2,Z1,Z2,GP1,GP2,GM1,GM
6U2,S1,Y11,Y12,Y21,Y22,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T61
7U2,S1,Y11,Y12,Y21,Y22,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T61
8U2,S1,Y11,Y12,Y21,Y22,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T61
9,T62,T71,T72,T81,T82
DIMENSION C(17)
COMMON C
CREAD 1,A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,N,AEX,REX,AEY,REY
1,AEZ,REZ
1 FORMAT (3F10.0/3F10.0/4F10.0/I4,6E10.0)
1 PRINT 21
21 FORMAT (25H0 INPUT PARAMETERS - -)
22 PRINT 22,A1,A2,A3 A1=,F10.6,7H, A2=,F10.6,7H, A3=,F10.6)
23 PRINT 23,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3 XJ1=,F10.6,7H, XJ2=,F10.6,7H, XJ3=,F10.6)
24 PRINT 24,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL XALPH=,F10.6,7H, XBET=,F10.6,7H, XGAM=,F10.6,
17H, XDEL=,F10.6)
25 PRINT 25,N,AEX,REX,AEY,REY,AEZ,REZ N=,I4,7H, AEX=,1PE10.3,7H, REY=,1PE10.3,7H,
1 AEY=,1PE10.3,7H, REY=,1PE10.3,7H, AEZ=,1PE10.3,7H, REZ=,1PE10
2,3)
26 PRINT 26 OUTPUT PARAMETERS - -)
27 IF (AEX-AEY) 2,2,3
28 GO TO 4
29 AEY=AEY
30 AEY=AEY
31 IF (REX-REY) 5,5,6
32 REX=REX
33 GO TO 7
34 REX=REX
35 IF (AEX-AEZ) 8,8,9
36 AEZ=AEZ
37 GO TO 10
38 AEZ=AEZ
39 IF (REX-REZ) 11,11,12
40 REX=REX
41 GO TO 13
42 REX=REZ
43 IF (AEY-AEZ) 14,14,15

```

MN0049  
 MN0050  
 MN0051  
 MN0052  
 MN0053  
 MN0054  
 MN0055  
 MN0056  
 MN0057  
 MN0058  
 MN0059  
 MN0060  
 MN0061  
 MN0062  
 MN0063  
 MN0064  
 MN0065  
 MN0066  
 MN0067  
 MN0068  
 MN0069  
 MN0070  
 MN0071  
 MN0072  
 MN0073  
 MN0074  
 MN0075  
 MN0076  
 MN0077  
 MN0078  
 MN0079  
 MN0080  
 MN0081  
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 MN0087  
 MN0088  
 MN0089  
 MN0090  
 MN0091  
 MN0092  
 MN0093  
 MN0094  
 MN0095  
 MN0096

14 AEYZ=AEY  
 GO TO 16  
 15 AEYZ=AEZ  
 16 IF(REY-REZ) 17,17,18  
 17 REYZ=REY  
 GO TO 19  
 18 REYZ=REZ  
 19 K=0  
 IF(A1) 30,30,31  
 30 K=K+1  
 31 IF(A2) 32,32,33  
 32 K=K+2  
 33 IF(A3) 34,34,35  
 34 K=K+4  
 35 IF(XJ1) 37,39,36  
 36 IF(XJ1-1.)39,38,37  
 37 K=K+10  
 GO TO 39  
 38 XJ1=0  
 39 IF(XJ2) 41,43,40  
 40 IF(XJ2-1.) 43,42,41  
 41 K=K+20  
 GO TO 43  
 42 XJ2=0  
 43 IF(XJ3) 45,47,44  
 44 IF(XJ3-1.)47,46,45  
 45 K=K+40  
 GO TO 20  
 46 XJ3=0.  
 47 L=0  
 48 IF(XALPH) 49,49,48  
 49 IF(XALPH-90.) 51,50,49  
 K=K+100  
 GO TO 51  
 50 L=L+1  
 51 IF(XBET) 53,53,52  
 52 IF(XBET-90.) 55,54,53  
 53 K=K+200  
 GO TO 55  
 54 L=L+1  
 55 IF(XGAM) 57,57,56  
 56 IF(XGAM-180.) 58,57,57  
 57 K=K+400  
 58 IF(XDEL) 60,61,59  
 59 IF(XDEL-90.) 61,61,60  
 60 K=K+1000  
 61 IF(N) 62,62,63  
 62 K=K+2000

MNO0097  
MNO0098  
MNO0099  
MNO100  
MNO101  
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MNO139  
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MNO141  
MNO142  
MNO143  
MNO144

```

63 IF (K) 64, 66, 64
64 PRINT 65, K
650 FORMAT (61H0 PROGRAM STOPPED BECAUSE OF INPUT ERROR DESIGNATED
1 BY KE, I4)
GO TO 999
66 PI=ATANF(1.)*.4.
CONV=PI/180.
ALPH=XALPH*CONV
BET=XBET*CONV
GAM=XGAM*CONV
COALPH=COSF(ALPH)
COBET=COSF(BET)
COGAM=SINF(GAM)
SIGAM=COGAM/SIGAM
RATIO=A3/A1
K=1
IF(XDEL) 83, 83, 81
IF(XDEL-90.) 84, 82, 82
81 IF(L-2) 85, 83, 83
82 DEL=0.
83 CODEL=1.
SIDEL=0.
XSIT=C.
XSI2=C.
K=K+1
GO TO 87
84 DEL=XDEL*CONV
GO TO 86
850 DEL=A*SINF(SQRTF(COALPH*COALPH+COBET*COBET-2.*COGAM*COALPH*COBET)/S
1IGAM)
86 CODEL=COSF(DEL)
SIDEL=SINF(DEL)
IF(COBET-SIDEL) 68, 67, 67
67 T11=0.
GO TO 69
68 T11=ACOSF(COBET/SIDEL)
IF(COALPH-COBET*COGAM) 70, 69, 69
70 T11=-T11
69 T12=SINF(T11)
T21=RATIO*SIDEL
XS11=(-T12*GTGAM+CCSF(T11))*T21
T22=A2*SIDEL/A2.
XS12=T22*T12/SIGAM
87 OA=A2*SIGAM/A1
VOL=A1*A1
POW=-2.*PI*CODEL*RATIO
POW3=-POW*XJ3

```



```

PV1=(XJ3*XS11+XJ1)*2.*PI
PV2=(XJ3*XS12+XJ2)*2.*PI
TE=1./OA
CS1=2.*PI*XS11
CS2=4.*PI*PI*TE/VOL
SPI=SCRTF(PI) 305480E-03
C(1)=4.603839021001E-02
C(2)=-4.962335473654E-01
C(3)=-5.126090482518E-01
C(4)=5.207978817867E-01
C(5)=-1.2212006515707
C(6)=-1.22759727701312E-01
C(7)=-9.7759040706104E-01
C(8)=-6.45745177000383E-01
C(9)=-2.063608822646E-01
C(10)=2.196819795259E-01
C(11)=-1.087599303690E-02
C(12)=-6.333315543132E-02
C(13)=-8.333315543132E-02
C(14)=-1.6666666648161E-01
C(15)=-9.299999999709E-01
C(16)=9.299999999709E-01
C(17)=9.299999999709E-01
IF(A1-A2)*A2*COGAM/A1+1.
JIG=2. 90
GO TO 90
JIG=2.*A1*COGAM/A2+1.
IF(JIG-N)94,91,91
PRINT 92,JIG
FORMAT (62H0 . PROGRAM STOPPED BECAUSE N TOO SMALL. N MUST BE AT
LEAST 3,14, 15H + 1 TO ENSURE)
PRINT 93 A GOOD TEST FOR CONVERGENCE.)
FORMAT (33H
GO TO 999
BIG=C.
BIG=0.
L=0
M=0
LINE1=0
LINE2=0
LIGO=C.
CIG=0.
LL=0
MM=0
NILE1=0
NILE2=0
IF(XJ1+XJ2) 96,95,96

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MNO145
MNO146
MNO147
MNO148
MNO149
MNO150
MNO151
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MNO192

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MNO234  
MNO235  
MNO236  
MNO237  
MNO238  
MNO239  
MNO240

```

95 K=K+2
96 IF(XJ3) 98,97,98
97 K=K+4
98 RSUMXX=0.
RSUMXY=0.
RSUMXZ=0.
RSUMYY=0.
RSUMYZ=0.
RSUMZZ=0.
SUMXX=0.
SUMXY=0.
SUMXZ=0.
SUMYY=0.
SUMYZ=0.
SUMZZ=0.
T11=1./AMP
AEX=AEX*T11
AEX=REX*T11
AEY=AEY*T11
REY=REY*T11
AEZ=AEZ*T11
REZ=REZ*T11
AEXY=AEXY*T11
REXY=REXY*T11
AEXZ=AEXZ*T11
REXZ=REXZ*T11
AEYZ=AEYZ*T11
REYZ=REYZ*T11
GO TO (101,102,103,105,107,107),K
101 CALL SUM1
GO TO 108
102 CALL SUM2
GO TO 108
103 CALL SUM3
GO TO 108
105 CALL SUM4
CALL SUM6
GO TO 108
107 CALL SUM5
CALL SUM6
SUMYX=SUMXY
SUMZX=SUMXZ
SUMZY=SUMYZ
T11=AMP
AEX=AEX*T11
REX=REX*T11
AEY=AEY*T11
REY=REY*T11

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```

AEZ=AEZ*111
REZ=REZ*111
AEXY=AEXY*111
REXZ=REXZ*111
REXZ=REXZ*111
REYZ=REYZ*111
PRINT 109,SUMXX,SUMXY,SUMXZ
FORMAT (11H0) SUMXX=,1PE19.10,11H SU
1MXZ=,1PE19.10)
PRINT 110,SUMYX,SUMYY,SUMYZ
FORMAT (11H0) SUMYX=,1PE19.10,11H SU
1MYZ=,1PE19.10)
PRINT 111,SUMZX,SUMZY,SUMZZ
FORMAT (11H0) SUMZX=,1PE19.10,11H SU
1MZZ=,1PE19.10)
GO TO (126,128,130,132,134,137,139),MIRE
126 PRINT 127
1270FORMAT (92H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINE SUM1 WHICH ASSUMES
1DELTA AND J3 BOTH DIFFERENT FROM ZERO)
GO TO 136
128 PRINT 129
1290FORMAT (97H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINE SUM2 WHICH ASSUMES
1DELTA=0 BUT J1+J2 AND J3 NOT EQUAL TO ZERO)
GO TO 136
130 PRINT 131
1310FORMAT (95H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINE SUM3 WHICH ASSUMES
1J1,J2,AND DELTA ALL ZERO BUT J3 NOT ZERO)
GO TO 136
132 PRINT 133
1330FORMAT (94H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINES SUM4 AND SUM6, ASS
1J3=0 BUT DELTA AND J1+J2 NOT ZERO)
GO TO 136
134 PRINT 135
1350FORMAT (102H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINES SUM4 AND SUM6, ASS
1J1,J2, AND J3 ALL ZERO BUT DELTA NOT ZERO)
GO TO 136
137 PRINT 138
1380FORMAT (97H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINES SUM5 AND SUM6, ASS
1J3 AND DELTA ZERO BUT J1+J2 NOT ZERO)
GO TO 136
139 PRINT 140
1400FORMAT (91H0) SUMMING WAS DONE BY SUBROUTINES SUM5 AND SUM6, ASS
1J1,J2, J3, AND DELTA ALL ZERO)
141 FORMAT (39H0) FOR THE RECIPRICOL LATTICE SUM - -)
IF(BIGO)114,112,114

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MNO241  
MNO242  
MNO243  
MNO244  
MNO245  
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MNO286  
MNO287  
MNO288



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112 PRINT 113
113 FORMAT (52H0 CONVERGENCE TESTS WERE MET FOR THE AXIAL TERMS.)
114 GO TO 116
115 PRINT 115,BIG0
1150 FORMAT (86H0 CONVERGENCE TESTS WERE NOT MET FOR THE AXIAL TERMS
1 THE LARGEST TERM DROPPED WAS,1PE16.7)
116 IF(LL+M)118
117 PRINT 117,119
118 FORMAT (52H0 CONVERGENCE TESTS WERE MET FOR OFF-AXIAL TERMS.)
GO TO 142,123,121
119 IF(M)123,122
121 PRINT 121
1220 FORMAT (84H0 N WAS TOO SMALL TO ENSURE CONVERGENCE OF OFF-AXIAL
1 TERMS FOR LARGER VALUES OF X)
IF(L)142,142,123
123 PRINT 124,L,LINE1
1240 FORMAT (56H0 CONVERGENCE TESTS WERE NOT MET FOR OFF-AXIAL TERMS
1 .I6,23H VALUES OF X BETWEEN X=,I6,4H AND)
PRINT 125,LINE2,BIG
1250 FORMAT (7H X=,I6,57H GAVE EXCESSIVE TERMS FOR Y=N. THE LARGES
IT SUCH TERM WAS,1PE16.7)
142 IF(MIRE-3)143,143,145
143 PRINT 144
144 FORMAT (62H0 REAL LATTICE SUMS WERE NOT REQUIRED SINCE J3 WAS N
OT ZERO)
GO TO 999
145 PRINT 146
146 FORMAT (33H0 FOR THE REAL LATTICE SUM - -)
IF(CIG0)148,147,148
147 PRINT 113
148 GO TO 149
149 PRINT 115,CIG0
150 IF(LL+MM)150,150,151
PRINT 118
GO TO 999
151 IF(MM)153,153,152
152 PRINT 122
IF(LL)999,999,153
153 PRINT 124,LL,NILE1
PRINT 125,NILE2,CIG
999 STOP
END

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MNO289
MNO290
MNO291
MNO292
MNO293
MNO294
MNO295
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MNO297
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MNO300
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MNO302
MNO303
MNO304
MNO305
MNO306
MNO307
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MNO323
MNO324
MNO325
MNO326
MNO327
MNO328
MNO329
MNO330

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SUBROUTINE SUM1
OCOMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,MM,LL,MM,LINE1,LINE2,LINE3,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEY,REY,BIG,CIG,RTMX,RTMY,RTMZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMZ
2,NILEZ,RSUMXX,RSUMXY,RSUMXZ,RSUMYX,RSUMYX,RSUMYZ,RSUMZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMZ
3RSUMYZ,SUMZ,PV1,PV2,PV3,TE1,TE2,TE3,TE4,TE5,TE6,TE7,TE8,TE9,TE10,TE11,TE12,TE13,TE14,TE15,TE16,TE17,TE18,TE19,TE20,TE21,TE22,TE23,TE24,TE25,TE26,TE27,TE28,TE29,TE30,TE31,TE32,TE33,TE34,TE35,TE36,TE37,TE38,TE39,TE40,TE41,TE42,TE43,TE44,TE45,TE46,TE47
4SOL,POW,POW3,PV1,PV2,PV3,TE1,TE2,TE3,TE4,TE5,TE6,TE7,TE8,TE9,TE10,TE11,TE12,TE13,TE14,TE15,TE16,TE17,TE18,TE19,TE20,TE21,TE22,TE23,TE24,TE25,TE26,TE27,TE28,TE29,TE30,TE31,TE32,TE33,TE34,TE35,TE36,TE37,TE38,TE39,TE40,TE41,TE42,TE43,TE44,TE45,TE46,TE47
5U2,S1,S2,SV1,SV2,SV3,TE1,TE2,TE3,TE4,TE5,TE6,TE7,TE8,TE9,TE10,TE11,TE12,TE13,TE14,TE15,TE16,TE17,TE18,TE19,TE20,TE21,TE22,TE23,TE24,TE25,TE26,TE27,TE28,TE29,TE30,TE31,TE32,TE33,TE34,TE35,TE36,TE37,TE38,TE39,TE40,TE41,TE42,TE43,TE44,TE45,TE46,TE47
6X22,GP31,GP32,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T52,T61
7T62,T71,T72,T81,T82
8MIRE=1
9DO 6 I=1,N
XMU1=1/SIGAM
H1=XMU1*XMU1
T11=PV1*XMU1
X11=CCSF(T11)
X21=SINF(T11)
T11=CCSF(T11)
Y11=SINF(T11)
Y21=EXPF(POW*H1)
W1=EXPF(POW3*H1)
Z11=1./Z1
T21=1./W1
T31=X11*Y11+X21*Y21
T41=X21*Y11-X11*Y21
T51=-2.*Z1
T61=W1*Z1
T71=T11*T21
T81=1./T51
ROMG31=((Z1+T11)*(T11-T11)-T31-(T61-T71)*X11)*T81
COMG31=((Z1+T11)*(T11-T11)-T41-(T61+T71)*X21)*T81
RTMX=-2.*XMU1*SIGAM
RTMY=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMXZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMYZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMXZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMYZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
H1=XMU1*TE
T11=PV2*XMU2
X11=CCSF(T11)
X21=SINF(T11)
T11=CCSF(T11)
Y11=SINF(T11)
Y21=EXPF(POW*H1)
W1=EXPF(POW3*H1)

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1S0000
1S0001
1S0002
1S0003
1S0004
1S0005
1S0006
1S0007
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1S0015
1S0016
1S0017
1S0018
1S0019
1S0020
1S0021
1S0022
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1S0025
1S0026
1S0027
1S0028
1S0029
1S0030
1S0031
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1S0036
1S0037
1S0038
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1S0040
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1S0045
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1S0048  
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 1S0095

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Z1=EXP(POW3*H1)
T11=1./Z1
T21=1./W1
T31=X11*Y11+X21*Y21
T41=X21*Y11-X11*Y21
T51=-2.*Y11+T21+W1
T61=W1*Z1
T71=T11*T21
T81=1./T51
ROMG31=((Z1+T11)-T11)*T31-(T61-T71)*X11)*T81
RTMYZ=RTMYZ-2.*H1*ROMG31
RTMZZ=RTMZZ+2.*H1*ROMG31
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXY
RSUMXZ=RSUMXZ+RTMXZ
RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMYZ
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF(-ABS(RSUMXX)*REXX+ABS(RTMXX)-AEX)1,1,6
IF(-ABS(RSUMXY)*REXY+ABS(RTMXY)-AEXY)2,2,6
IF(-ABS(RSUMXZ)*REXZ+ABS(RTMXZ)-AEXZ)3,3,6
IF(-ABS(RSUMYY)*REY+ABS(RTMYY)-AEY)4,4,6
IF(-ABS(RSUMYZ)*REYZ+ABS(RTMYZ)-AEYZ)5,5,6
IF(-ABS(RSUMZZ)*REZZ+ABS(RTMZZ)-AEZ)16,16,6
CONTINUE
BIGO=RTMXX
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMXY))7,8,8
BIGO=RTMXY
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMXZ))9,10,10
BIGO=RTMXZ
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMYY))11,12,12
BIGO=RTMYZ
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMZZ))13,14,14
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMZZ))15,16,16
DO 51 I=1,N
K=1
XMU1=I
HX1=XMU1
HX2=-XMU1
SV1=PV1*XMU1
SV2=CS1*XMU1
SV3=-XMU1*CTGAM
DO 37 J=1,N
XMU2=J
  
```

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

150096  
 150097  
 150098  
 150099  
 150100  
 150101  
 150102  
 150103  
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 150143

T22=XMU2\*TE  
 HY1=SV3+T22  
 H1=SQRTF(HX1\*HX1+HY1\*HY1)  
 H2=SQRTF(HX2\*HX2+HY2\*HY2)  
 T31=PV2\*XMU2-SV1  
 T32=CCSF(T31)  
 X11=CCSF(T31)  
 X21=CCSF(T31)  
 X22=CCSF(T32)  
 T41=CCSF(T32)\*XMU2+SV2  
 T42=CCSF(T41)  
 Y11=CCSF(T41)  
 Y21=CCSF(T42)  
 Y22=CCSF(T42)  
 W1=EXP(POW\*H1)  
 W2=EXP(POW\*H2)  
 Z1=EXP(POW3\*H1)  
 Z2=EXP(POW3\*H2)  
 T11=1./Z1  
 T12=1./Z2  
 T21=1./W1  
 T22=1./W2  
 T31=X11\*Y11+X21\*Y21  
 T32=X12\*Y11+X22\*Y21  
 T41=X21\*Y11-X11\*Y21  
 T42=X22\*Y11-X12\*Y21  
 T51=-2.\*Y11+T21  
 T52=-2.\*Y12+T22  
 T61=W1\*Z1  
 T62=W2\*Z2  
 T71=T11\*T21  
 T72=T12\*T22  
 T81=1./T51  
 T82=1./T52  
 ROMG31=((Z2-T11)\*T11-T12)  
 ROMG32=((Z2-T11)\*T12-T11)  
 COMG31=((Z2+T11)\*T11-T12)  
 COMG32=((Z2+T11)\*T12-T11)  
 RTMX=-2.\*HX1\*HY1\*ROMG31/H1-2.\*HX2\*HY2\*ROMG32/H2  
 RTMY=-2.\*HX1\*HY1\*COMG31/H1-2.\*HX2\*HY2\*COMG32/H2  
 RTMZ=-2.\*HY1\*COMG31/H1-2.\*HY2\*COMG32/H2  
 RSMZZ=2.\*H1\*ROMG31+2.\*H2\*ROMG32  
 RSMXX=RSUMXX+RTMX



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26 RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXX
27 RSUMXZ=RSUMXZ+RTMXZ
28 RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMYZ
29 RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
30 IF((-ABSF(RSUMXX)*REXX+ABSF(RTMXX))-AEX)26,27,37
31 IF((-ABSF(RSUMXZ)*REXZ+ABSF(RTMXZ))-AEXY)27,28,37
32 IF((-ABSF(RSUMYY)*REYY+ABSF(RTMYZ))-AEY)28,29,37
33 IF((-ABSF(RSUMZZ)*REZZ+ABSF(RTMZZ))-AEYZ)29,30,37
34 IF(J-I)36,32,32
35 IF(J-I)37,33,33
36 IF(K-I)51,36,35,51
37 K=K+1
38 CONTINUE
39 LINE2=I
40 IF(LINE1)38,38,39
41 LINE1=I
42 L=L+1
43 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXX))40,41,41
44 BIG=RTMXX
45 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXY))42,43,43
46 BIG=RTMXY
47 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXZ))44,45,45
48 BIG=RTMXZ
49 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMYZ))46,47,47
50 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMYZ))48,49,49
51 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMZZ))50,51,51
52 CONTINUE
M=1
SUMXX=AMP*RSUMXX
SUMXY=AMP*RSUMXY
SUMXZ=AMP*RSUMXZ
SUMYY=AMP*RSUMYY
SUMYZ=AMP*RSUMYZ
SUMZZ=AMP*RSUMZZ
BIGO=BIG*AMP
BIG=BIG*AMP
RETURN
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SUM2
COMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPHA,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,AEX,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEXY,REXY,AEXZ,BIG,CIG,RTMXZ,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,SUMXX,COBEL,SIDEL,OA,V
2,NILEZ,MIRE,BIG,CIG,RTMXZ,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,SUMXX,COBEL,SIDEL,OA,V
3,RSUMXX,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RSUMYZ,
4,SUMYZ,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,SUMXX,
5,SOL,POK,POW3,PI,SP1,SV2,SV3,HI,H2,HX1,HX2,HY1,HY2,W1,W2,Z1,Z2,GP12,GM11,GM
6,U2,S1,Y11,Y12,Y21,Y22,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T52,T61
7,X22,GP31,GP32,T71,T72,T81,T82
8,X22,GP31,GP32,T71,T72,T81,T82
9,MIRE=2
DO 6 I=1,N
XMU1=1
H1=XMU1/SIGAM
T11=PV1*XMU1
X11=CCSF(T11)
X21=SINF(POW*H1)
W1=EXPF(-POW3*H1)
T11=W1/Z1
T21=1/(1-W1)
ROMG31=X11*T21*(T11+Z1)
ROMG31=X21*T21*(T11-Z1)
RTMXX=-2.*XMU1*SIGAM*ROMG31
RTMXY=-2.*MXX*CTGAM
RTMXZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMYX=CTGAM*RTMXX
RTMYZ=-CTGAM*RTMXZ
RTMZZ=2.*H1*ROMG31
XMU2=XMU1
H1=XMU2*XMU2
T11=PV2*XMU2
X11=CCSF(T11)
X21=SINF(POW*H1)
W1=EXPF(-POW3*H1)
Z1=W1/Z1
T11=1/(1-W1)
T21=1/(1-W1)
ROMG31=X11*T21*(T11+Z1)
COMG31=X21*T21*(T11-Z1)
RTMYX=RTMYZ-2.*H1*ROMG31
RTMYZ=RTMZZ+2.*H1*ROMG31
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMYX
RSUMXZ=RSUMXZ+RTMXZ
RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMYY

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SUMYZ=RSUMYZ+RTIMYZ
SUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTIMZZ
IF((-ABS(RSUMXX)*REXX+ABS(RTMXX))-AEX)1,1,6
IF((-ABS(RSUMXY)*REXY+ABS(RTMXY))-AEXY)2,2,6
IF((-ABS(RSUMXZ)*REXZ+ABS(RTMXZ))-AEXZ)3,3,6
IF((-ABS(RSUMYY)*REYY+ABS(RTMY)))-AEY)4,4,6
IF((-ABS(RSUMYZ)*REYZ+ABS(RTMYZ))-AEYZ)5,5,6
IF((-ABS(RSUMZZ)*REZZ+ABS(RTMZZ))-AEZ)16,16,6
CONTINUE
BIGO=RTMXX
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMXY))7,8,8
BIGO=RTMXY
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMXZ))9,10,10
BIGO=RTMXZ
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMY))11,12,12
BIGO=RTMY
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMZ))13,14,14
IF(ABS(BIGO)-ABS(RTMZZ))15,16,16
BIGO=RTMZZ
DO 51 I=1,N
K=1
XMU1=I
HX1=XMU1
HX2=-XMU1
SV1=PV1*XMU1
SV3=-XMU1*CTGAM
DO 37 J=1,N
XMU2=J
TE
HY1=SV3+T22
HY2=-SV3+T22
H1=SQRTF(HX1*HX1+HY1*HY1)
H2=SQRTF(HX2*HX2+HY2*HY2)
T31=PV2*XMU2+SV1
T32=PV2*XMU2-SV1
X11=CCSF(T31)
X12=CCSF(T32)
X21=SINF(T31)
X22=SINF(T32)
W1=EXPF(POW*H1)
W2=EXPF(POW*H2)
Z1=EXPF(-POW3*H1)
Z2=EXPF(-POW3*H2)
T11=W1/Z1
T12=W2/Z2
T21=1./(1.-W1)
T22=1./(1.-W2)
  
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ROMG31=X11*T21*(T11+Z1)
ROMG32=X12*T22*(T12+Z2)
COMG31=X21*T21*(T11-Z1)
COMG32=X22*T22*(T12-Z2)
RTMXX=-2.*HX1*HX1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HX2*ROMG32/H2
RTMXZ=-2.*HX1*HY1*ROMG31-2.*HX2*COMG32
RTMYZ=-2.*HY1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HY2*HY2*ROMG32/H2
RTMZZ=-2.*HY1*COMG31+2.*H2*ROMG32
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXZ
RSUMXZ=RSUMXZ+RTMXZ
RSUMYZ=RSUMYZ+RTMYZ
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REXX+ABSF(RTMXX))-AEX)26,26,37
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXY))*REXY+ABSF(RTMXY))-AEXY)27,27,37
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXZ))*REXZ+ABSF(RTMXZ))-AEXZ)28,28,37
IF((-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REY+ABSF(RTMYY))-AEY)29,29,37
IF((-ABSF(RSUMYZ))*REYZ+ABSF(RTMYZ))-AEYZ)30,30,37
IF((-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ))-AEZ)31,31,37
IF(J-I)36,32,33
IF(J-JIG)37,33,33
IF(J-I)36,35,51
IF(K-I)51,52,52
K=K+1
CONTINUE
L=LINE1)38,38,39
L=LINE1
L=L+1
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXX))40,41,41
BIG=RTMXX
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXY))42,43,43
BIG=RTMXY
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXZ))44,45,45
BIG=RTMXZ
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMYY))46,47,47
BIG=RTMYZ
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMZZ))48,49,49
BIG=RTMZZ
M=1
SUMXX=AMP*RSUMXX
SUMXY=AMP*RSUMXY

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SUMXZ = AMP \* RSUMXZ  
SUMYY = AMP \* RSUMYY  
SUMYZ = AMP \* RSUMYZ  
SUMZZ = AMP \* RSUMZZ  
BIGO = BIGO \* AMP  
BIG = BIG \* AMP  
RETURN  
END

SUBROUTINE SUM3 COMMON A1, A2, A3, XJ1, XJ2, XJ3, XALPH, XBET, XGAM, XDEL, AEX, REX, AEX, REY, A 1EZ, REZ, AEXY, AEXZ, REXZ, AYZ, REYZ, L, M, N, LL, MM, LINE1, LINE2, RTMZZ, L 2, NILE2, MIRE, BIGO, BIG, RTMXX, RTMYZ, RTMXX, SUMXX, SUMZZ, SUMYY, V 3RUMXX, RUMZY, RUMZY, SIGAM, CTGAM, COGAM, COALPH, XSI1, XSI2, ADD, RATIO, OA, M 4SOL, POW, POW3, P1, SP1, PV2, TE, CS1, CS2, AMP, JIG, XSI1, XSI2, W1, W2, Z1, X12, X21 5U2, S1, S2, SV1, SV2, SV3, H1, HG2, HY1, HY2, W1, W2, Z1, Z2, X11, X12, X21, X21 6U2, X22, Y11, Y12, Y21, Y22, ROMG31, ROMG32, COMG31, COMG32, GP11, GP12, GM11, GM 7I2, GP31, GP32, GP51, GP52, T11, T12, T21, T22, T31, T32, T41, T42, T51, T52, T61 8I2, T71, T72, T81, T82 9MIRE=3 DO 6 I=1, N XMU1=1 H1=XMU1/SIGAM W1=EXPF(POW#H1) Z1=EXPF(-POW3#H1) T11=W1/Z1 T21=1/(1-(W1) ROMG31=T21*(T11+Z1) RTMXX=-2.*XMU1#SIGAM#ROMG31 RTMYX=-RTMXX#CTGAM RTMYZ=CTGAM#CTGAM#RTMXX RTMZZ=2.*H1#ROMG31 XMU2=XMU1 H1=XMU2#TE W1=EXPF(POW#H1) Z1=EXPF(-POW3#H1) T11=W1/Z1 T21=1/(1-(W1) ROMG31=T21*(T11+Z1) RTMYX=RTMYX-2.*H1#ROMG31 RTMZZ=RTMZZ+2.*H1#ROMG31 RUMXX=RUMXX+RTMXX RUMYY=RUMYY+RTMYX RUMZZ=RUMZZ+RTMZZ IF((-ABSF(RSUMXX)*REX+ABSF(RTMXX))-AEX)1,6 IF((-ABSF(RSUMXY)*REY+ABSF(RTMXY))-AEXY)3,3,6 IF((-ABSF(RSUMYY)*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ))-AEZ)5,5,6 IF((-ABSF(RSUMZZ)*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ))-AEZ)16,16,6 CONTINUE BIGO=RTMXX IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMXY))7,10,10 BIGO=RTMXY IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMYY))11,14,14 BIGO=RTMYX IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMZZ))15,16,16	3S0001 3S0002 3S0003 3S0004 3S0005 3S0006 3S0007 3S0008 3S0009 3S0010 3S0011 3S0012 3S0013 3S0014 3S0015 3S0016 3S0017 3S0018 3S0019 3S0020 3S0021 3S0022 3S0023 3S0024 3S0025 3S0026 3S0027 3S0028 3S0029 3S0030 3S0031 3S0032 3S0033 3S0034 3S0035 3S0036 3S0037 3S0038 3S0039 3S0040 3S0041 3S0042 3S0043 3S0044 3S0045 3S0046 3S0047 3S0048
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15 BIGO=RTMZZ
16 DO 51 I=1,N
   K=1
   XMU1=I
   HX1=XMU1
   SV3=-XMU1*CTGAM
   DO 37 J=1,N
     XMU2=J
     T22=XMU2*TE
     HY1=SV3+T22
     HY2=-SV3+T22
     H1=SQRTF(HX1*HX1+HY1*HY1)
     H2=SQRTF(HX2*HX2+HY2*HY2)
     W1=EXPF(POW*H1)
     W2=EXPF(POW*H2)
     Z1=EXPF(-POW3*H1)
     Z2=EXPF(-POW3*H2)
     T11=W1/Z1
     T12=W2/Z2
     T22=1./((1.-W1)
     T22=1./((1.-W2)
     ROMG31=(T112+Z2)
     ROMG32=(T112+Z2)
     RTMXX=-2.*HX1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HY2*ROMG32/H2
     RTMYY=-2.*HX1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HY2*ROMG32/H2
     RTMZZ=2.*H1*ROMG31+2.*H2*ROMG32
     RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
     RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMYY
     RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
     IF(-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REX+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)26,26,37
     IF(-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REY+ABSF(RTMYY)-AEX)28,28,37
     IF(-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)30,30,37
     IF(J-I)36,32,32
     IF(J-I)36,37,33
     IF(J-I)36,35,51
     IF(K-I)51,52,52
   K=K+1
CONTINUE
LINE2=I
IF(LINE1)38,38,39
LINE1=I
IF(L+1)
IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXX))40,41,41
BIG=RTMXX

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41 IF (ABS(BIG) - ABS(RTMXY)) 42, 45, 45
42 BIG = RTMXY
45 IF (ABS(BIG) - ABS(RTMY)) 46, 49, 49
46 BIG = RTMY
49 IF (ABS(BIG) - ABS(RTMZZ)) 50, 51, 51
50 BIG = RTMZZ
51 CONTINUE
52 M = 1
SUMXX = AMP * RSUMXX
SUMXY = AMP * RSUMXY
SUMYZ = AMP * RSUMZZ
BIGO = BIG * AMP
RETURN
END

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SUBROUTINE SUM4
COMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,AEX,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEXY,REXY,ABIG,CIG,RTMXZ,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,SUMZZ,SUMZZ,
2,NILE2,MIRE,BIGO,BIG,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMXZ,
3,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,RSUMXX,
4SUMYZ,SUMZZ,PI,SPI,SIGAM,COGAM,COGAM,COGAM,COGAM,COGAM,COGAM,COGAM,
5OL,POW,POW3,PV1,PV2,TE,CS1,CS2,AMP,JIG,XSI1,XSI2,ADD,RATIO,XMU1,CA,V
6U2,S1,Y11,S2,SV1,SV2,SV3,H1,H2,HX1,HX2,HY1,HY2,W1,W2,Z1,Z2,X11,X12,X21,XM
7,Y22,Y21,Y12,Y21,Y22,ROMG31,ROMG32,COMG31,COMG32,GP11,GP12,GM11,GM
8,Y2,GP31,GP32,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T52,T61
9,MIRE=4
H2=0.
TANG=-1./SPI
DO 6 I=1,N
XMU1=I
H1=XMU1/SIGAM
T11=PV1*XMU1
X11=CCSF(T11)
T11=CS1*XMU1
Y11=CCSF(T11)
Y21=SINF(T11)
W1=EXP(-POW*H1)
T21=1./W1
ROMG31=(Y11-T11)*2.*X11*T21
COMG31=-2.*X11*Y21*T21
CALL GAM1
RTMXZ=-2.*XMU1*SIGAM*ROMG31+TANG*X11*((2.*XMU1*SIGAM-H1)*GP11-0.5*
1H1*GM11)
RTMXZ=2.*XMU1*COGAM*ROMG31-2.*TANG*XMU1*CCGAM*X11*GP11
RTMXZ=-2.*XMU1*COMG31
RTMYZ=-2.*XMU1*COGAM*CTGAM*ROMG31+TANG*X11*((2.*XMU1*COGAM*CTGAM-H
1)*GP11-0.5*H1*GM11)
RTMYZ=-CTGAM*RTMXZ
RTMZZ=2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*GM11
XMU2=XMU1
H1=XMU2*XMU2
T11=PV2*XMU2
X11=CCSF(T11)
T11=CS2*XMU2
Y11=CCSF(T11)
Y21=SINF(T11)
W1=EXP(-POW*H1)
T11=1./W1
T21=1./W1
ROMG31=(Y11-T11)*2.*X11*T21
COMG31=(Y11-T11)*2.*X11*Y21*T21

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4S0087  
4S0088  
4S0089  
4S0090  
4S0091  
4S0092  
4S0093  
4S0094  
4S0095  
4S0096

```

CALL GAM1
RTMXX=RTMXX-TANG*H1*X11*(GP11+0.5*GM11)
RTMY=RTMY-2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*(GP11-0.5*GM11)
RTMZ=RTMZ-2.*H1*ROMG31
RTMZZ=RTMZZ+2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*GM11
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMY=RSUMY+RTMY
RSUMZ=RSUMZ+RTMZ
RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMY
RSUMYZ=RSUMYZ+RTMYZ
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REXX+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)1,1,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMY))*REXY+ABSF(RTMXY)-AEXY)2,2,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMZ))*REXZ+ABSF(RTMXZ)-AEXZ)3,3,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REYZ+ABSF(RTMYZ)-AEY)4,4,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMYZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)5,5,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)16,16,6
CONTINUE
BIGO=RTMXX
IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMXY))7,8,8
BIGO=RTMY
IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMXZ))9,10,10
BIGO=RTMZ
IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMY))11,12,12
BIGO=RTMY
IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMZ))13,14,14
BIGO=RTMYZ
IF(ABSF(BIGO)-ABSF(RTMZZ))15,16,16
BIGO=RTMZZ
DO 51 I=1,N
K=1
XMU1=I
HX1=XMU1
HX2=-XMU1
SV1=PV1*XMU1
SV2=CS1*XMU1
SV3=-XMU1*CTGAM
DO 37 J=1,N
XMU2=J
T22=XMU2*TE
HY1=SV3+T22
HY2=-SV3+T22
H1=SQRTF(HX1*HX1+HY1*HY1)
H2=SQRTF(HX2*HX2+HY2*HY2)
T31=PV2*XMU2+SV1
T32=PV2*XMU2-SV1
X11=CCSF(T31)
X12=CCSF(T32)

```

1 2 3 4 5 6  
7 8 9  
10 11 12  
13 14 15  
16

```

T41=CS2*XMU2+SV2
T42=CS2*XMU2-SV2
Y11=CCSF(T41)
Y12=CCSF(T42)
Y21=SSINF(T41)
Y22=SSINF(T42)
W1=EXP(-POW*H1)
W2=EXP(-POW*H2)
T11=1./W1
T12=1./W2
T21=1./((W1-2.*Y11+T11))
T22=1./((W2-2.*Y12+T12))
ROMG31=(Y11-2.*X11)*T21
ROMG32=(Y12-2.*X12)*T22
COMG31=-2.*X11*Y21*T21
COMG32=-2.*X12*Y22*T22
CALL GAM1
RTMXX=-2.*HX1*HX1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HX2*ROMG32/H2+TANG*(X11*(2.*HX
2*GM12))
RTMXY=-2.*HX1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HY2*ROMG32/H2+2.*TANG*(HX1*HY1*
1*GM12)/H1+HX2*HY2*ROMG32/H2
RTMXX=-2.*HX1*COMG31-2.*HX2*COMG32
RTMYZ=-2.*HY1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HY2*HY2*ROMG32/H2+TANG*(X11*(2.*HY
11*GM12)/H1-H1)*GP11-0.5*H1*GM11)+X12*(2.*HY2*HY2*ROMG32/H2-H2)*GP12-0.5*H2
2*GM12))
RTMZZ=-2.*HY1*COMG31-2.*HY2*COMG32
RTMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RTMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXX
RTMZY=RSUMZY+RTMYZ
RTMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REX+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)26,26,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXY))*REX+ABSF(RTMXY)-AEXY)27,27,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXZ))*REX+ABSF(RTMXZ)-AEXZ)28,28,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REY+ABSF(RTMYZ)-AEYZ)29,29,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMYZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)30,30,37
IF(J-I)36,36,32
IF(J-J)37,37,33
IF(J-I)36,36,51
IF(K-I)51,51,52
K=K+1
CONTINUE
LINE2=1
IF(LINE1)38,38,39

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4S0097  
4S0098  
4S0099  
4S0100  
4S0101  
4S0102  
4S0103  
4S0104  
4S0105  
4S0106  
4S0107  
4S0108  
4S0109  
4S0110  
4S0111  
4S0112  
4S0113  
4S0114  
4S0115  
4S0116  
4S0117  
4S0118  
4S0119  
4S0120  
4S0121  
4S0122  
4S0123  
4S0124  
4S0125  
4S0126  
4S0127  
4S0128  
4S0129  
4S0130  
4S0131  
4S0132  
4S0133  
4S0134  
4S0135  
4S0136  
4S0137  
4S0138  
4S0139  
4S0140  
4S0141  
4S0142  
4S0143  
4S0144

```

38 LINE1=1
39 L=L+1 SF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXX))40,41,41
40 IF(ABTMXX
41 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXY))42,43,43
42 BIG=RTMXY
43 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXZ))44,45,45
44 BIG=RTMXZ
45 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMY))46,47,47
46 BIG=RTMY
47 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMZY))48,49,49
48 IF(ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMZZ))50,51,51
50 BIG=RTMZZ
51 CONTINUE
52 M=1
SUMXX=AMP*(RSUMXX+0.5/PI)
SUMXY=AMP*RSUMXY
SUMXZ=AMP*RSUMXZ
SUMYY=AMP*(RSUMYY+0.5/PI)
SUMYZ=AMP*RSUMYZ
SUMZZ=AMP*(RSUMZZ-1./PI)
BIG=BIG*AMP
BIG=BIG*AMP
RETURN
END

```

```

4S0145
4S0146
4S0147
4S0148
4S0149
4S0150
4S0151
4S0152
4S0153
4S0154
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4S0167
4S0168
4S0169
4S0170

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```

SUBROUTINE SUM5
COMMON A1,A2,AXY,REXY,AEXZ,REXZ,XJ3,XJ2,XJ1,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,AEX,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,NILEZ,MIRE,BIG,RSUMXY,RSUMXZ,RSUMYY,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RTMXZ,RTMYX,RTMYZ,RTMZZ,
2,NILEZ,RSUMXX,RSUMYY,RSUMXZ,RSUMYZ,RSUMXX,RTMXZ,RTMYX,RTMYZ,RTMZZ,
3RSUMXZ,SUMZ,P1,SPI,SIGAM,CTGAM,COGAM,COALPH,COBET,CODEL,SIDEL,DA,VM
4SUL,POW,SUMW3,PV1,PV2,TE1,CS1,CS2,AMP,JIG,HSI1,XSI2,ADD,RATIO,XMU1,XM
5U2,S1,S2,SV1,SV2,SV3,H1,H2,HX1,HX2,HY1,HY2,W1,W2,Z1,Z2,GP11,GP12,GM11,GM
6U2,Y11,Y12,Y21,Y22,ROMG31,ROMG32,COMG31,COMG32,GP11,GP12,GM11,GM
7I2,GP31,GP32,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T52,T61
8T62,T71,T72,T81,T82
9,MIRE=6
H2=0.
TANG=-1./SPI
DO 6 I=1,N
XMU1=I
H1=XMU1/SIGAM
T11=PV1*XMU1
X11=CCSF(T11)
W1=EXP(-POW*H1)
ROMG31=2.*X11/(W1-1.)
CALL GAM
RTMX=-2.*XMU1*SIGAM*ROMG31+TANG*X11*((2.*XMU1*SIGAM-H1)*GP11-0.5*
1H1*GM11)
RTMY=2.*XMU1*COGAM*ROMG31-2.*TANG*XMU1*COGAM*X11*GP11
RTMY=-2.*XMU1*COGAM*CTGAM*ROMG31+TANG*X11*((2.*XMU1*COGAM*CTGAM-H
1)*GP11-0.5*H1*GM11)
RTMZ=2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*GM11
XMU2=XMU1
H1=XMU2*TE
T11=PV2*XMU2
X11=CCSF(T11)
W1=EXP(-POW*H1)
ROMG31=2.*X11/(W1-1.)
CALL GAM
RTMX=-TANG*H1*X11*(GP11+0.5*GM11)
RTMY=RTMY-2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*(GP11-0.5*GM11)
RTMZ=RTMZ+2.*H1*ROMG31+TANG*H1*X11*GM11
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMY
RSUMYZ=RSUMYZ+RTMZ
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZ
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REXY+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)1,1,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMXY))*REY+ABSF(RTMXY)-AEXY)3,3,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REY+ABSF(RTMYY)-AEY)5,5,6
IF((-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)16,16,6
CONTINUE
BIG=RTMX

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5S0001  
5S0002  
5S0003  
5S0004  
5S0005  
5S0006  
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5S0008  
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5S0010  
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5S0044  
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5S0048

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 5S00092  
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 5S00094  
 5S00095  
 5S00096

```

IF (ABSF(BIG0)-ABSF(RTMXY))7,10,10
BIG0=RTMXY
IF (ABSF(BIG0)-ABSF(RTMY))11,14,14
BIG0=RTMY
IF (ABSF(BIG0)-ABSF(RTMZZ))15,16,16
BIG0=RTMZZ
DO 51 I=1,N
K=1
XMU1=I
HX1=XMU1
HX2=-XMU1
SV1=PV1*XMU1
SV2=CS1*XMU1
SV3=-XMU1*CTGAM
DO 37 J=1,N
XMU2=J
T22=XMU2*TE
HY1=SV3+T22
HY2=-SV3+T22
H1=SQRTF(HX1*HX1+HY1*HY1)
H2=SQRTF(HX2*HX2+HY2*HY2)
T31=PV2*XMU2+SV1
T32=PV2*XMU2-SV1
X11=CCSF(T31)
X12=CCSF(T32)
W1=EXPF(-POW*H1)
W2=EXPF(-POW*H2)
ROMG31=2.*X11/(W1-1.)
ROMG32=2.*X12/(W2-1.)
CALL GAM1
RTMXX=-2.*HX1*HX1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HX2*ROMG32/H2+TANG*(X11*(2.*HX
11*HX1/H1-H1)*GP11-0.5*H1*GM11)+X12*(2.*HX2*HX2/H2-H2)*GP12-0.5*H2
2*GM12)
RTMXY=-2.*HX1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HX2*HY2*ROMG32/H2+2.*TANG*(HX1*HY1*
1X11*GP11/H1+HX2*HY2*X12*GP12/H2)
RTMY=-2.*HY1*HY1*ROMG31/H1-2.*HY2*HY2*ROMG32/H2+TANG*(X11*(2.*HY
11*HY1/H1-H1)*GP11-0.5*H1*GM11)+X12*(2.*HY2*HY2/H2-H2)*GP12-0.5*H2
2*GM12)
RTMZZ=2.*H1*ROMG31+2.*H2*ROMG32+TANG*(H1*GM11*X11+H2*GM12*X12)
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXY
RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMY
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REX+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)26,26,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXY))*REY+ABSF(RTMY)-AEY)28,28,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REY+ABSF(RTMY)-AEY)30,30,37
IF(-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)31,31,37
IF(J-I)36,32,32
  
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 28  
 30  
 31



50097  
 50098  
 50099  
 50100  
 50101  
 50102  
 50103  
 50104  
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 50121  
 50122  
 50123

```

32 IF (J-JIG) 37, 33, 33
33 IF (J-I) 36, 35, 51
35 IF (K-I) 51, 52, 52
36 K=K+1
37 CONTINUE
38 LINE2=I
39 IF (LINE1) 38, 38, 39
40 LINE1=I
41 L=L+1
42 IF (ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXX)) 40, 41, 41
43 BIG=RTMXX
44 IF (ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMXY)) 42, 45, 45
45 BIG=RTMXY
46 IF (ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMY)) 46, 49, 49
47 BIG=RTMY
48 IF (ABSF(BIG)-ABSF(RTMZZ)) 50, 51, 51
49 BIG=RTMZZ
50 CONTINUE
51 M=1
52 SUMXX=AMP*(RSUMXX+0.5/PI)
SUMXY=AMP*RSUMXY
SUMYY=AMP*(RSUMYY+0.5/PI)
SUMZZ=AMP*(RSUMZZ-1./PI)
BIG=BIG*AMP
RETURN
END
  
```

6S0001  
6S0002  
6S0003  
6S0004  
6S0005  
6S0006  
6S0007  
6S0008  
6S0009  
6S0010  
6S0011  
6S0012  
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6S0038  
6S0039  
6S0040  
6S0041  
6S0042  
6S0043  
6S0044  
6S0045  
6S0046  
6S0047  
6S0048

```

SUBROUTINE SUM6
COMMON A1,A2,AA3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPHA,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,XMM,XLN,XM,N,LL,MM,LINE1,LINE2,LINE3,REY,REY2,REY3,REY4,REY5,REY6,REY7,REY8,REY9,REY10,REY11,REY12,REY13,REY14,REY15,REY16,REY17,REY18,REY19,REY20,REY21,REY22,REY23,REY24,REY25,REY26,REY27,REY28,REY29,REY30,REY31,REY32,REY33,REY34,REY35,REY36,REY37,REY38,REY39,REY40,REY41,REY42,REY43,REY44,REY45,REY46,REY47,REY48
1EZ,REZ,MIRE,BIGO,BIG1,BIG2,BIG3,BIG4,BIG5,BIG6,BIG7,BIG8,BIG9,BIG10,BIG11,BIG12,BIG13,BIG14,BIG15,BIG16,BIG17,BIG18,BIG19,BIG20,BIG21,BIG22,BIG23,BIG24,BIG25,BIG26,BIG27,BIG28,BIG29,BIG30,BIG31,BIG32,BIG33,BIG34,BIG35,BIG36,BIG37,BIG38,BIG39,BIG40,BIG41,BIG42,BIG43,BIG44,BIG45,BIG46,BIG47,BIG48
2,NILEZ,MIRE,RTMZZ,RTMZZ2,RTMZZ3,RTMZZ4,RTMZZ5,RTMZZ6,RTMZZ7,RTMZZ8,RTMZZ9,RTMZZ10,RTMZZ11,RTMZZ12,RTMZZ13,RTMZZ14,RTMZZ15,RTMZZ16,RTMZZ17,RTMZZ18,RTMZZ19,RTMZZ20,RTMZZ21,RTMZZ22,RTMZZ23,RTMZZ24,RTMZZ25,RTMZZ26,RTMZZ27,RTMZZ28,RTMZZ29,RTMZZ30,RTMZZ31,RTMZZ32,RTMZZ33,RTMZZ34,RTMZZ35,RTMZZ36,RTMZZ37,RTMZZ38,RTMZZ39,RTMZZ40,RTMZZ41,RTMZZ42,RTMZZ43,RTMZZ44,RTMZZ45,RTMZZ46,RTMZZ47,RTMZZ48
3RSMXX,RSMXX2,RSMXX3,RSMXX4,RSMXX5,RSMXX6,RSMXX7,RSMXX8,RSMXX9,RSMXX10,RSMXX11,RSMXX12,RSMXX13,RSMXX14,RSMXX15,RSMXX16,RSMXX17,RSMXX18,RSMXX19,RSMXX20,RSMXX21,RSMXX22,RSMXX23,RSMXX24,RSMXX25,RSMXX26,RSMXX27,RSMXX28,RSMXX29,RSMXX30,RSMXX31,RSMXX32,RSMXX33,RSMXX34,RSMXX35,RSMXX36,RSMXX37,RSMXX38,RSMXX39,RSMXX40,RSMXX41,RSMXX42,RSMXX43,RSMXX44,RSMXX45,RSMXX46,RSMXX47,RSMXX48
4SUMYZ,SUMYZ2,SUMYZ3,SUMYZ4,SUMYZ5,SUMYZ6,SUMYZ7,SUMYZ8,SUMYZ9,SUMYZ10,SUMYZ11,SUMYZ12,SUMYZ13,SUMYZ14,SUMYZ15,SUMYZ16,SUMYZ17,SUMYZ18,SUMYZ19,SUMYZ20,SUMYZ21,SUMYZ22,SUMYZ23,SUMYZ24,SUMYZ25,SUMYZ26,SUMYZ27,SUMYZ28,SUMYZ29,SUMYZ30,SUMYZ31,SUMYZ32,SUMYZ33,SUMYZ34,SUMYZ35,SUMYZ36,SUMYZ37,SUMYZ38,SUMYZ39,SUMYZ40,SUMYZ41,SUMYZ42,SUMYZ43,SUMYZ44,SUMYZ45,SUMYZ46,SUMYZ47,SUMYZ48
5SOL,S1,S2,SV1,SV2,SV3,SV4,SV5,SV6,SV7,SV8,SV9,SV10,SV11,SV12,SV13,SV14,SV15,SV16,SV17,SV18,SV19,SV20,SV21,SV22,SV23,SV24,SV25,SV26,SV27,SV28,SV29,SV30,SV31,SV32,SV33,SV34,SV35,SV36,SV37,SV38,SV39,SV40,SV41,SV42,SV43,SV44,SV45,SV46,SV47,SV48
6UX22,GP31,GP32,GP33,GP34,GP35,GP36,GP37,GP38,GP39,GP40,GP41,GP42,GP43,GP44,GP45,GP46,GP47,GP48
7T62,T71,T81,T82
8TIM=2*(VOL*SPI)
9TIM=AMP/TIM
TIM=AMP/TIM
AEX=AEX*T11
REX=REX*T11
AEY=AEY*T11
REY=REY*T11
AEZ=AEZ*T11
REZ=REZ*T11
AEXY=AEXY*T11
REXY=REXY*T11
AEXZ=AEXZ*T11
REXZ=REXZ*T11
AEYZ=AEYZ*T11
REYZ=REYZ*T11
IF(XJ1+XJ2)1,2,1
SX1=XJ1+XJ2*0A*CTGAM
SY1=XJ2*0A
S1=SQRTF(SX1*SX1+SY1*SY1)
S2=0.
CALL GAM2
T21=1/(S1*S1)
RSMXX=((2.*SX1*SX1*T11-1.)*GP51+0.5*GP31)*T21
RSMXXY=2.*SX1*SY1*T11*T21*GP51
RSMZZ=-((2.*SY1*SY1*T11-1.)*GP51+0.5*GP31)*T21
RSMZZ=-GP31*T21
GO TO 3
MIRE=MIRE+1
T11=-PI*SPI/3.
RSMXX=T11
RSMXXY=0.
RSMYY=T11
RSMZZ=-2.*T11
SV1=XJ2*0A
DO 7 I=1,N
XMU1=I
SX1=SV1*CTGAM+XMU1+XJ1

```

6S0049  
6S0050  
6S0051  
6S0052  
6S0053  
6S0054  
6S0055  
6S0056  
6S0057  
6S0058  
6S0059  
6S0060  
6S0061  
6S0062  
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6S0065  
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6S0069  
6S0070  
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6S0090  
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6S0092  
6S0093  
6S0094  
6S0095  
6S0096

```

SX2=-2.*XMU1+SX1
S1=SQRTF(SX1*SV1+SV1*SV1)
S2=SQRTF(SX2*SV1+SV1*SV1)
CALL GAM2
T11=1./(S1*S1)
T12=1./(S2*S2)
T21=T11/S1
T22=T12/S2
T31=(GP31*T21+GP32*T22)*0.5
RTMXX=(2.*SX1*SV1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SX2*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*T22+T3
1 RTMXY=(SX1*GP51*T11+SV1*SV1*T21+(2.*SX2*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*T22)*2.*SV1
1 RTMY=(2.*SV1*SV1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SV1*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*T22+T3
1 RTMZZ=-2.*T31
XMU2=XMU1
SY1=XMU2*OA+SV1
SY2=-XMU2*OA+SV1
SX1=SY1*CTGAM+XJ1
SX2=SY2*CTGAM+XJ1
S1=SQRTF(SX1*SV1+SV1*SV1)
S2=SQRTF(SX2*SV1+SV1*SV1)
CALL GAM2
T11=1./(S1*S1)
T12=1./(S2*S2)
T22=T12/S2
T31=(GP31*T21+GP32*T22)*0.5
RTMXX=RTMXX+(2.*SX1*SV1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SX2*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*
1 T22+T31
RTMXY=RTMXY+2.*(SX1*SV1*GP51*T11+SV1*SV1*T21+(2.*SX2*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*
1 RTMY=RTMY+(2.*SV1*SV1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SV1*SV1*T12-1.)*GP52*
1 T22+T31
RTMZZ=RTMZZ+T31
RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXY
RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMY
RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXX))*REX X+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)4,4,7
IF(-ABSF(RSUMXY))*REX X+ABSF(RTMXY)-AEX)5,5,7
IF(-ABSF(RSUMYY))*REX X+ABSF(RTMYY)-AEX)6,6,7
IF(-ABSF(RSUMZZ))*REX X+ABSF(RTMZZ)-AEZ)13,13,7
7 CONTINUE
CIGO=RTMXX
IF(ABSF(CIGO)-ABSF(RTMXY))8,9,9
8 CIGO=RTMXY
9 IF(ABSF(CIGO)-ABSF(RTMYY))10,11,11
10 CIGO=RTMY

```

4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

```

11 IF (ABSFCIG0) - ABSF(RTMZZ))12,13,13
12 CIG0=RTMZZ
13 DO 41 I=1,N
   K=1
   XMU1=I
   SV1=XMU1+XJ1
   SV2=-XMU1+XJ1
   DO 31 J=1,N
     XMU2=J
     SY1=(XMU2+XJ2)*OA
     SY2=(-XMU2+XJ2)*OA
     SX1=SY1*CTGAM+SV1
     SX2=SY1*CTGAM+SV2
     S1=SQRTF(SX1*SY1+SY1*SY1)
     S2=SQRTF(SX2*SY2+SY2*SY2)
     CALL GAM2
     T11=1./((S1*S1)
     T12=1./((S2*S2)
     T21=T11/S1
     T22=T12/S2
     T31=(GP31*T21+GP32*T22)*0.5
     RTMXX=(2.*SX1*SX1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SX2*SX2*T12-1.)*GP52*T22+T3
1   RTMXY=(SX1*SY1*GP51*T11*T21+SX2*SY1*GP52*T12*T22)*2.
   RTMYX=(2.*SY1*SY1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SY2*SY2*T12-1.)*GP52*T22+T3
1   RTMZZ=-2.*T31
   SX1=SY2*CTGAM+SV1
   SX2=SY2*CTGAM+SV2
   S1=SQRTF(SX1*SY1+SY2*SY2)
   S2=SQRTF(SX2*SY2+SY2*SY2)
   CALL GAM2
   T11=1./((S1*S1)
   T12=1./((S2*S2)
   T21=T11/S1
   T22=T12/S2
   T31=(GP31*T21+GP32*T22)*0.5
   RTMXX=RTMXX+(2.*SX1*SX1*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SX2*SX2*T12-1.)*GP52*
1   RTMXY=RTMXY+(SX1*SY2*GP51*T11*T21+SX2*SY2*GP52*T12*T22)*2.
   RTMYX=RTMYX+(2.*SY2*SY2*T11-1.)*GP51*T21+(2.*SY2*SY2*T12-1.)*GP52*
1   T22+T31
   RTMZZ=RTMZZ-2.*T31
   RSUMXX=RSUMXX+RTMXX
   RSUMXY=RSUMXY+RTMXY
   RSUMYY=RSUMYY+RTMYX
   RSUMZZ=RSUMZZ+RTMZZ
   IF (-ABSFCIG0) - ABSF(RTMXX)*REX+ABSF(RTMXX)-AEX)23,23,31

```

```

6S0097
6S0098
6S0099
6S0100
6S0101
6S0102
6S0103
6S0104
6S0105
6S0106
6S0107
6S0108
6S0109
6S0110
6S0111
6S0112
6S0113
6S0114
6S0115
6S0116
6S0117
6S0118
6S0119
6S0120
6S0121
6S0122
6S0123
6S0124
6S0125
6S0126
6S0127
6S0128
6S0129
6S0130
6S0131
6S0132
6S0133
6S0134
6S0135
6S0136
6S0137
6S0138
6S0139
6S0140
6S0141
6S0142
6S0143
6S0144

```



```

23 IF (-ABSF(RSUMXY)*REXY+ABSF(RTMXY))-AEXY)24,24,31
24 IF (-ABSF(RSUMYY)*REY+ABSF(RTMYY))-AEY)25,25,31
25 IF (-ABSF(RSUMZZ)*REZ+ABSF(RTMZZ))-AEZ)26,26,31
26 IF (J-I)30,27,28
27 IF (J-I)31,28,41
28 IF (J-I)30,29,41
29 IF (K-I)41,42,42
30 K=K+1
31 CONTINUE
32 NILE2=I
33 IF (NILE1)32,32,33
34 NILE1=I
35 LL=LL+1
36 IF (ABSF(CIG)-ABSF(RTMXX))34,35,35
37 CIG=RTMXX
38 IF (ABSF(CIG)-ABSF(RTMXY))36,37,37
39 CIG=RTMXY
40 IF (ABSF(CIG)-ABSF(RTMYY))38,39,39
41 CIG=RTMYY
42 IF (ABSF(CIG)-ABSF(RTMZZ))40,41,41
CONTINUE
MM=1
SUMXX = SUMXX+TIM*RSUMXX
SUMXY = SUMXY+TIM*RSUMXY
SUMYY = SUMYY+TIM*RSUMYY
SUMZZ = SUMZZ+TIM*RSUMZZ
CIG0=CIG*TIM
TIM1=TIM/AMP
AEX=AEX*TIM1
REX=REX*TIM1
AEY=AEY*TIM1
AEZ=AEZ*TIM1
REZ=REZ*TIM1
AEXY=AEXY*TIM1
REXY=REXY*TIM1
AEXZ=AEXZ*TIM1
REXZ=REXZ*TIM1
AEYZ=AEYZ*TIM1
REYZ=REYZ*TIM1
RETURN
END

```

```

650145
650146
650147
650148
650149
650150
650151
650152
650153
650154
650155
650156
650157
650158
650159
650160
650161
650162
650163
650164
650165
650166
650167
650168
650169
650170
650171
650172
650173
650174
650175
650176
650177
650178
650179
650180
650181
650182
650183
650184
650185
650186
650187
650188

```

1G0001  
1G0002  
1G0003  
1G0004  
1G0005  
1G0006  
1G0007  
1G0008  
1G0009  
1G0010  
1G0011  
1G0012  
1G0013  
1G0014  
1G0015  
1G0016  
1G0017  
1G0018  
1G0019  
1G0020  
1G0021  
1G0022  
1G0023  
1G0024  
1G0025  
1G0026  
1G0027  
1G0028  
1G0029  
1G0030  
1G0031  
1G0032  
1G0033  
1G0034  
1G0035  
1G0036  
1G0037  
1G0038  
1G0039  
1G0040  
1G0041  
1G0042  
1G0043  
1G0044

```

SUBROUTINE GAM1
COMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,XEX,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEXY,REXY,AEXZ,REXZ,AEYZ,AEYZ,LINE1,LINE2,LINE3,NILE1
2,NILE2,MIRE,BIGO,RSUMXY,RSUMXZ,RSUMYY,RSUMXZ,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,SUMZZ,
3RSUMXX,SUMZZ,PI,SPI,PVZ,TE1,C1,CS2,AMP,JIG,XS11,W1,W2,Z1,Z2,GP11,GM
4SUMYZ,POW,P3,PV1,SV2,SV3,H2,H3,ROMG31,ROMG32,COMG31,COMG32,GM11,GM
5OL,POW,S1,S2,SV1,Y12,Y21,Y22,Y23,GP51,GP52,T11,T12,T21,T22,T31,T32,T41,T42,T51,T52,T61
6U2,X22,Y11,GP32,GP51,T72,T81,T82
7,X22,GP31,T72,T81,T82
8,X22,GP31,T72,T81,T82
9,T62,T71,T72,T81,T82
DIMENSION C(17)
COMMON C
IF(H1)1,1,2
1 GP11=SPI
GM11=-2.*SPI
GO TO 9
2 TRY=-PI*H1*H1
T71=SPI*H1
T81=EXP(TRY)
IF(TRY+3.)5,3,3
3 TERM=-2.*T71
GP11=SPI+TERM
DO 4 I=1,40
A=II
TERM=TERM*TRY*(A-0.5)/(A*(A+0.5))
4 GP11=GP11+TERM
GO TO 8
5 X=-3./TRY
SUM=C(1)
DO 7 I=2,17
SUM=SUM*X+C(I)
7 SUM=SUM*T81/T71
GM11=(T81/T71-GP11)*2.
8 IF(H2)11,11,12
9 GP12=SPI
GM12=-2.*SPI
GO TO 19
12 TRY=-PI*H2*H2
T72=SPI*H2
T82=EXP(TRY)
IF(TRY+3.)15,13,13
13 TERM=-2.*T72
GP12=SPI+TERM

```



160045  
160046  
160047  
160048  
160049  
160050  
160051  
160052  
160053  
160054  
160055  
160056  
160057

```
DO 14 II=1,40  
A=II  
TERM=TERM*TRY*(A-0.5)/(A*(A+0.5))  
GP12=GP12+TERM  
14 GO TO 18  
15 X=-3./TRY  
SUM=C(1)  
DO 17 II=2,17  
SUM=SUM*X+C(11)  
17 GP12=SUM*T82/T72  
18 GM12=(T82/T72-GP12)*2.  
19 RETURN  
END
```

2G00001  
2G00002  
2G00003  
2G00004  
2G00005  
2G00006  
2G00007  
2G00008  
2G00009  
2G00010  
2G00011  
2G00012  
2G00013  
2G00014  
2G00015  
2G00016  
2G00017  
2G00018  
2G00019  
2G00020  
2G00021  
2G00022  
2G00023  
2G00024  
2G00025  
2G00026  
2G00027  
2G00028  
2G00029  
2G00030  
2G00031  
2G00032  
2G00033  
2G00034  
2G00035  
2G00036  
2G00037  
2G00038  
2G00039  
2G00040  
2G00041  
2G00042  
2G00043  
2G00044

```

SUBROUTINE GAM2
COMMON A1,A2,A3,XJ1,XJ2,XJ3,XALPH,XBET,XGAM,XDEL,REX,AEY,REY,A
1EZ,REZ,AEXY,REXY,AEXZ,REXZ,AEYZ,REYZ,L,M,N,LL,MM,LINE1,LINE2,LINE3,
2NILE2,MIRE,BIG,CIG,RTMXZ,RTMYZ,RTMXZ,SUMXX,SUMYY,SUMZZ,RTMYZ,RTMXZ,
3RUMXX,RUMYY,RUMZZ,COALPH,COBET,ADD,CODEL,SIDEL,OA,XM
4SUMYZ,SUMZ3,PI,SPV2,STE,C,S1,CS2,AMP,JIG,XS11,W1,W2,X12,X21
5OL,POW,POW3,PVI,SV2,SV3,H1,H2,HX1,HX2,HY1,HY2,COMG31,COMG32,COMG
6U2,S1,S2,SV1,SV2,Y21,Y22,ROMG31,ROMG32,COMG31,COMG32,T41,T42,T51,
712,GP31,GT72,T81,T82,T22,T21,T12,T11,T22,T31,T32,T41,T51,T61
812,GP31,GT72,T81,T82,T22,T21,T12,T11,T22,T31,T32,T41,T51,T61
9,T62,T71,GT72,T81,T82
DIMENSION C(17)
COMMON C
IF(S1)11,2
1 GP31=0.5*SPI
GP51=0.75*SPI
GO TO 9
2 TRY=-PI*S1*S1
T71=SPI*S1
T81=EXPF(TRY)
3 IF(TRY+3.)5,3,3
TERM=-2.*T71
GP11=SPI+TERM
DO 4 I=1,40
A=I
4 TERM=TRY*(A-0.5)/(A*(A+0.5))
GP11=GP11+TERM
GO TO 8
5 X=-3./TRY
SUM=C(1)
7 SUM=SUM*X+C(11)
DO 7 I=2,17
GP11=SUM*T81/T71
8 GP31=0.5*GP11+T71*T81
GP51=1.5*GP31-T71*T81*TRY
9 IF(S2)11,11,12
11 GP32=0.5*SPI
GO TO 19
12 TRY=-PI*S2*S2
T72=SPI*S2
T82=EXPF(TRY)
13 IF(TRY+3.)15,13,13
TERM=-2.*T72

```

260045  
260046  
260047  
260048  
260049  
260050  
260051  
260052  
260053  
260054  
260055  
260056  
260057  
260058  
260059

```
GP12=SPI+TERM  
DO 14 II=1,40  
A=II  
TERM=TERM*TRY*(A-0.5)/(A*(A+0.5))  
GP12=GP12+TERM  
GO TO 18  
X=-3./TRY  
SUM=C(1)  
DO 17 II=2,17  
SUM=SUM*X+C(II)  
GP12=SUM*T82/T72  
GP32=C.5*GP12+T72*T82  
GP52=1.5*GP32-T72*T82*TRY  
RETURN  
END
```

14  
15  
17  
18  
19

## APPENDIX B

### SUMMATION CONVERGENCE AND ERRORS

The general lattice sums to be evaluated in the program are of the form

$$S_{ij} = C_i \sum_{\substack{\mu_1, \mu_2 \\ = -\infty \\ \infty}} h_i(\mu_1, \mu_2) \phi_i(\mu_1, \mu_2) \left\{ \frac{\phi_2(\mu_1, \mu_2) e^{-c_2 h_i}}{1 - \phi_2(\mu_1, \mu_2) e^{-c_2 h_i}} + \frac{e^{-c_3 h_i}}{1 - \phi_3(\mu_1, \mu_2) e^{-c_3 h_i}} \right\}$$

where  $C_i$  is a constant,  $h_i(\mu_1, \mu_2)$  is a function of  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  which generally increases with increasing  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$  and  $\phi_i$  is a phase factor of the form  $\exp[-2\pi i(c_i \mu_1 + c_i \mu_2)]$

Because of the phase factors it is possible to have a distribution of significant terms over the  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  plane such as shown in figure 8.

To ensure inclusion of significant terms in such a distribution would require either very complex convergence tests or inclusion of many more terms than required.

To avoid this, the sums were converted to semi-infinite sums over the first quadrant of the  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  plane. This led to the possible distributions shown in figure 9, where the degree of asymmetry about the  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$  axis depended on the ratio of the lengths of the  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  basis vectors and the angle between them, and the

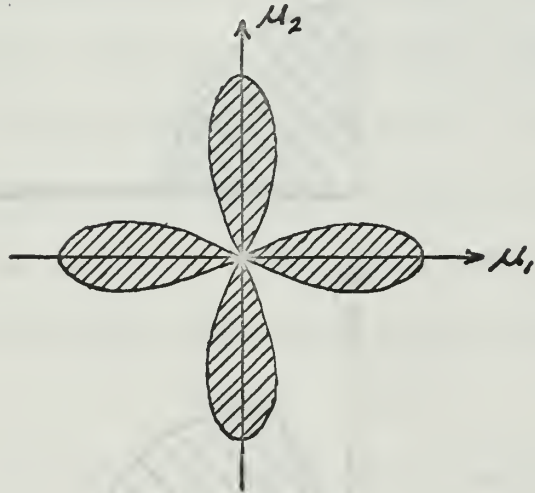
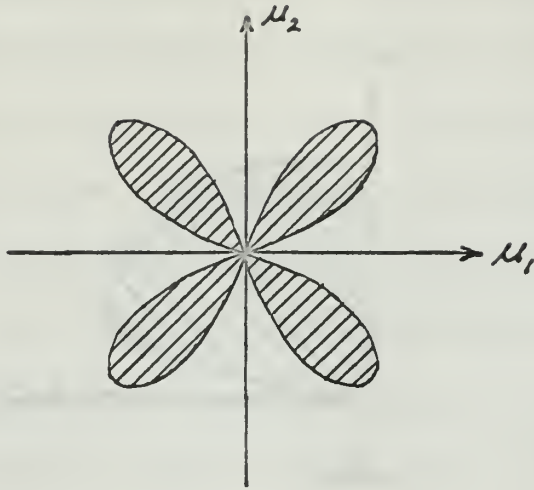


Figure 8: Possible distributions of significant terms of sum over  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$  plane. Shaded area contains all terms of absolute value larger than a given constant.

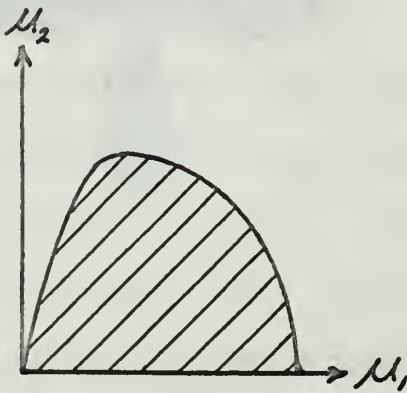
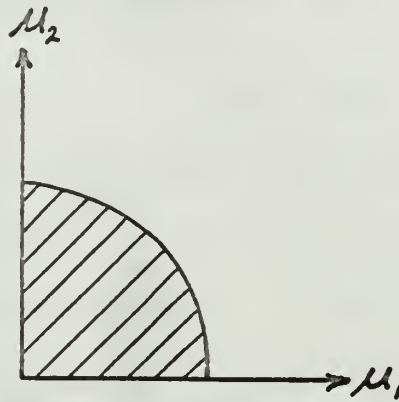
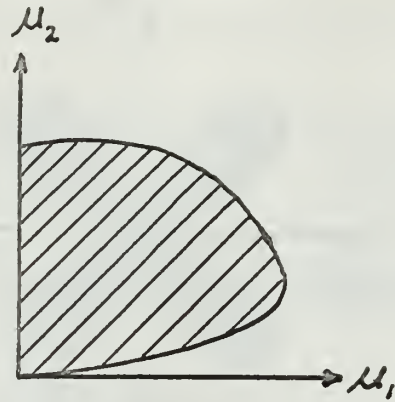


Figure 9: Possible distributions of significant terms of converted sums



particular sum being evaluated,  $S_{ij}$ . While these distributions still leave problems in developing convergence tests, the problems are not as formidable as for the original equations.

The solution used in this program proceeded in several steps. First the axial terms,  $\mu_1=0, \mu_2=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$  and  $\mu_2=0, \mu_1=1, 2, 3, \dots$  were summed together and the convergence test applied to the sum of each pair,  $\mu_1=0, \mu_2=i; \mu_1=i, \mu_2=0$ , until the tests were met for each sum  $S_{jk}$ , or N pairs were summed.

The non-axial terms were then treated separately. First a skew factor,  $JIG = 2 * \text{MAX} \left( \frac{A_2}{A_1}, \frac{A_1}{A_2} \right) \cos \gamma + 1$ , was generated. This number is such that the largest term of the sum (in absolute value) must occur at some point within the box  $0 \leq \mu_1, \mu_2 \leq JIG$ . This was tested against N to ensure  $N > JIG$  so that the sums would include the largest term.

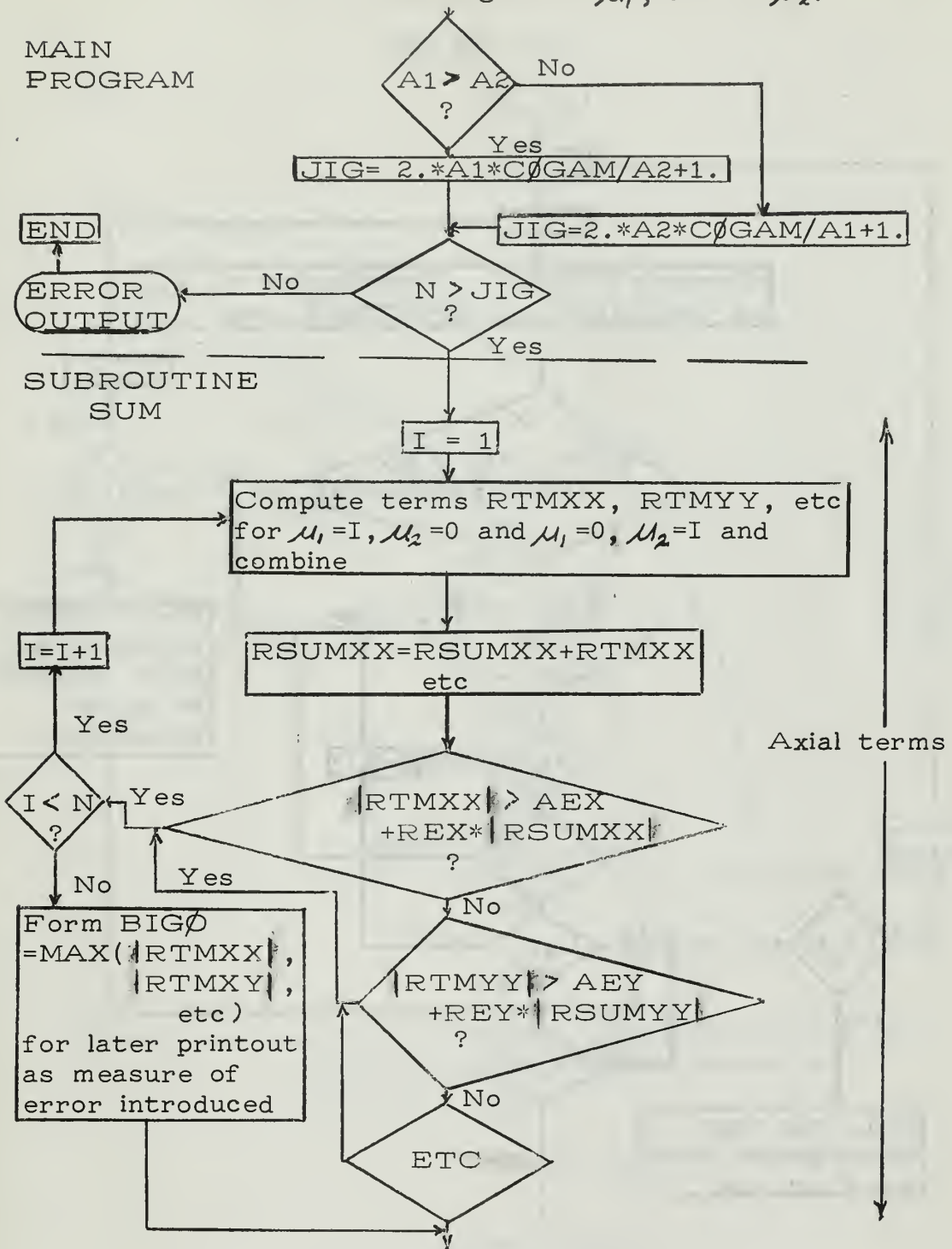
Summing was done by summing all terms  $\mu_2 = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  for  $\mu_1=1$  and then for  $\mu_1=2$ , etc. The convergence test were threefold. First to ensure for given  $\mu_1$  that  $\mu_2$  assumed all values up to JIG and that this was done for all values of  $\mu_1$  up to JIG. This ensured picking up the most significant term of this sum regardless of its magnitude. Second to ensure that for given  $\mu_1=a$  if some

term,  $\mu_2 \leq a$ , did not meet the convergence tests then summing would be done on the pencil  $\mu_1 = a+1, \mu_2 = 1, 2, \dots, a+1$ . Last, that summing would not exceed the terms  $\mu_1 = N, \mu_2 = i; \mu_1 = j, \mu_2 = N$ , regardless of other tests.

The flow chart for this testing is shown in figure 10. Actual convergence zones for a cubic lattice and a triclinic lattice are shown in figures 11 and 12.

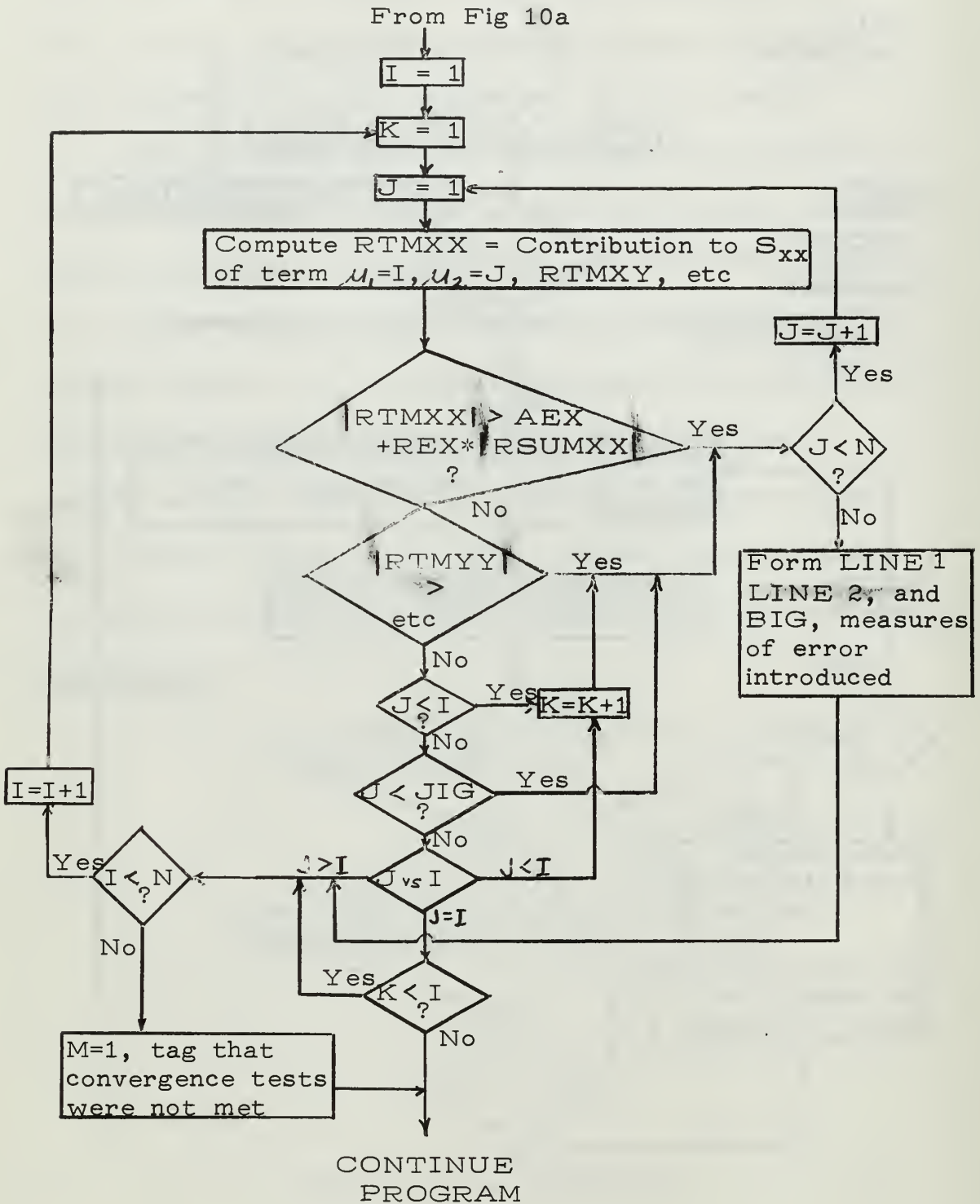
After completing the program it was checked by running sums on 112 lattices (distortions of the basic cubic lattice) for which sums are known from geometric considerations. The error analysis for a relative error limit (REX, etc) of  $10^{-4}$ ,  $10^{-6}$ , and  $10^{-8}$  and an absolute error limit (AEX, etc) equal to the relative limit is given in Table 2.

Figure 10a Flow chart of convergence tests common to SUM1-SUM6. Integer variable I refers to values of summing index  $\mu_1$ , J to  $\mu_2$ .



(Continued on next page)

Figure 10b Continuation of flow chart



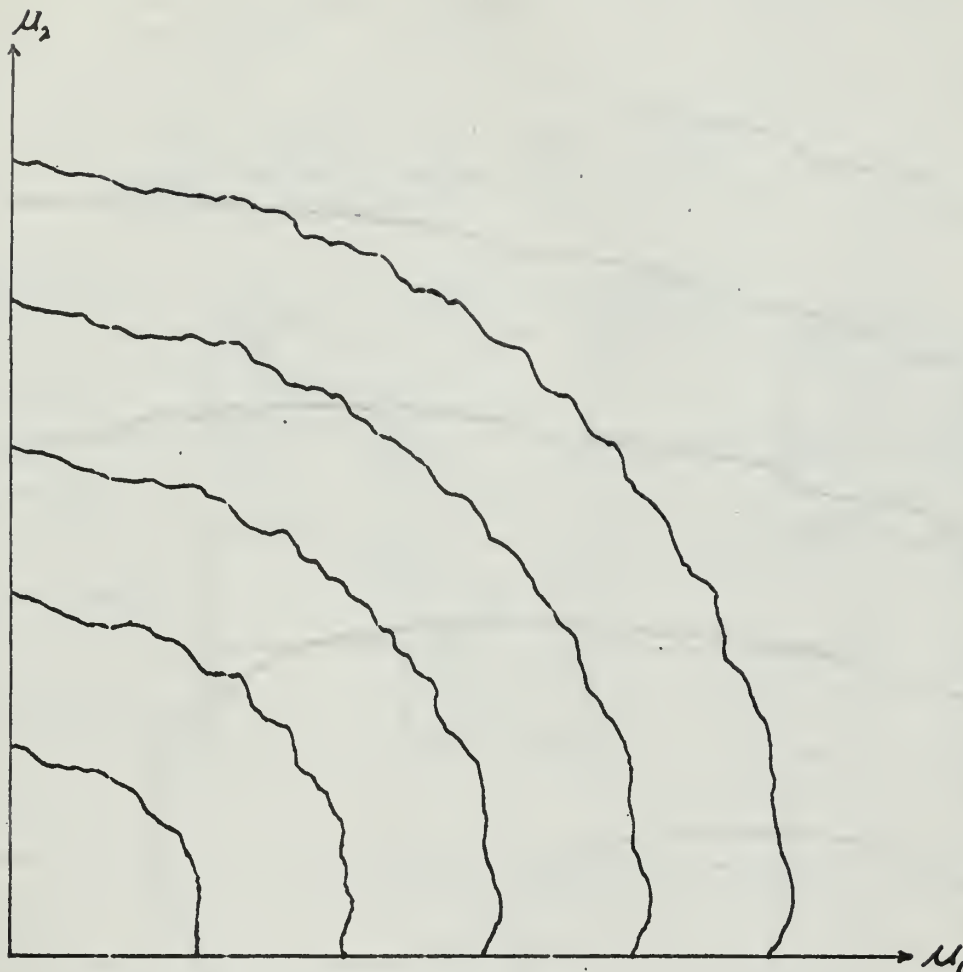


Figure 11: Actual convergence zones plotted for unit cubic lattice using library subroutine CONTOUR.

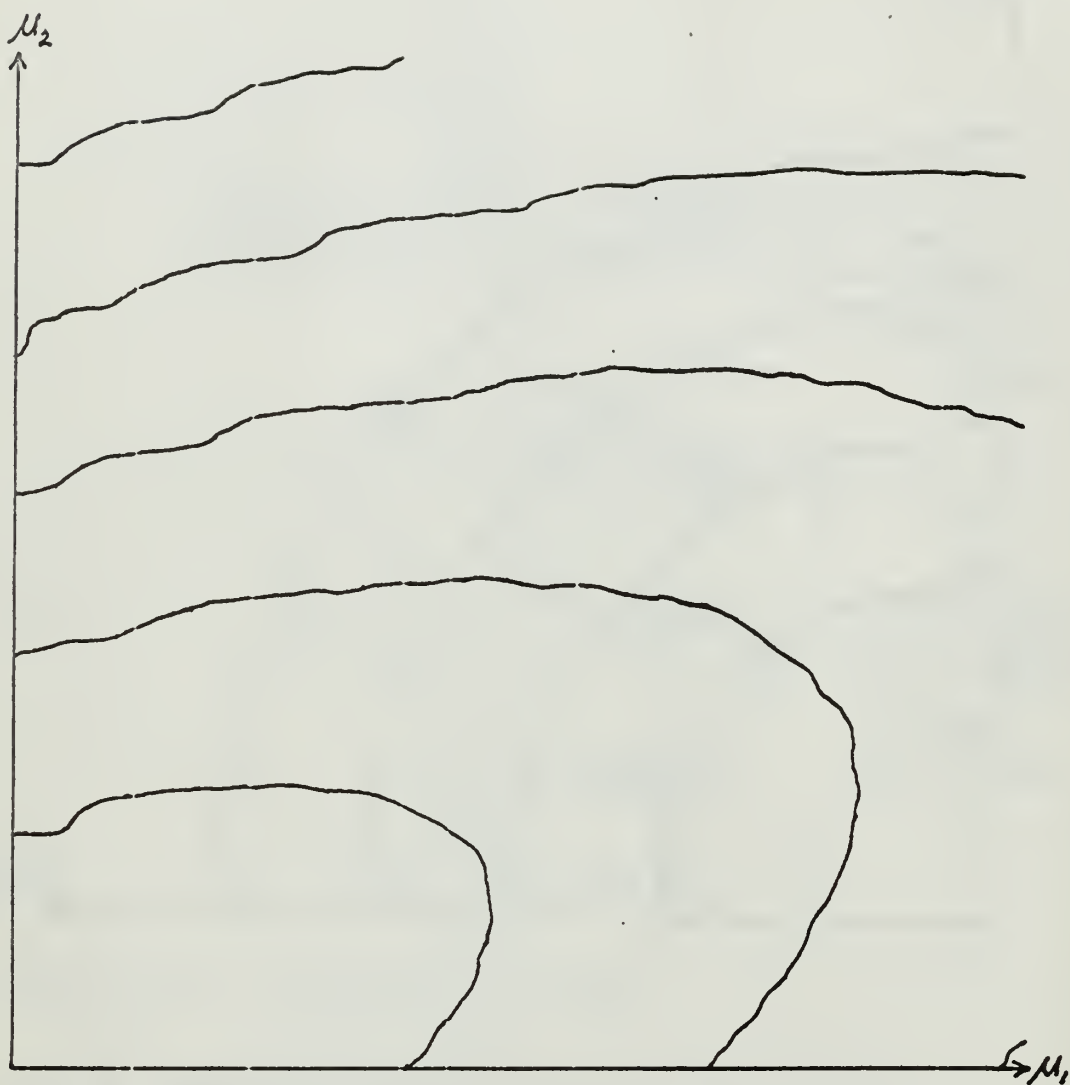


Figure 12: Actual convergence zones plotted for a triclinic lattice using library subroutine CONTOUR.



Table 2: Error analysis of known sums  $S_{ij}$ . In each box the left-hand numbers are absolute errors, the right hand numbers are relative errors, the top numbers are maximum values, the bottom are average values, and the center integer is the number of sums evaluated.

2a: Input relative error limit =  $10^{-4}$   
 Input absolute error limit =  $10^{-4}$   
 All errors  $\times 10^{-6}$

Lattice Type	Subroutine Used									
	SUM1		SUM2		SUM3	SUM4&6		SUM5&6		
Triclinic	.02	.1				.1	.1			
	174		0		0	156		0		
	.003	.005				.008	.005			
Monoclinic	.03	.07	.1	.2		.05	.09	.04	.06	
	12		24		0	8		16		
	.004	.01	.03	.01		.008	.01	.01	.01	
Orthorhombic			1.	.6				.7	.4	
	0		18		0	0		12		
			.08	.05				.08	.05	
Tetragonal			.2	.1				.09	.1	
	0		54		0	0		36		
			.07	.06				.003	.009	
Trigonal										
	0		0		0	0		0		
Cubic			.6	.1				.05	.08	
	0		18		0	0		12		
			.07	.01				.005	.007	

2b: Input relative error limit =  $10^{-6}$   
 Input absolute error limit =  $10^{-6}$   
 All errors X  $10^{-8}$

Lattice Type	Subroutine Used								
	SUM1		SUM2		SUM3	SUM4&6		SUM5&6	
Triclinic	.1	1.				1.	1.		
		174	0	0	0		156	0	
	.02	.03				.02	.01		
Monoclinic	.2	.5	1.	1.		.3	1.	.2	.09
		12		24	0		8		16
	.06	.1	.1	.1		.05	.2	.03	.01
Orthorhombic			4.	2.				2.	.9
	0			18	0	0			12
			.3	.2				.2	.1
Tetragonal			2.	1.				.8	1.
	0			54	0	0			36
			.1	.1				.04	.03
Trigonal					0	0	0		0
	0		6.	.9				.5	.9
Cubic				18	0	0			12
			.4	.07				.05	.1

2c: Input relative error limit =  $10^{-8}$   
 Input absolute error limit =  $10^{-8}$   
 All errors X  $10^{-10}$

Lattice Type	Subroutine Used									
	SUM1		SUM2		SUM3	SUM4&6		SUM5&6		
Triclinic	.2	1.			0		.9	1.		
	174		0		0		156		0	
	.04	.03					.04	.02		
Monoclinic	.1	.4	.9	1.			.1	.8	.3	.08
	12		24		0		8		16	
	.01	.04	.05	.07			.02	.1	.04	.007
Orthorhombic			3.	1.					2.	1.
	0		18		0		0		12	
			.2	.1					.3	.1
Tetragonal			3.	2.					1.	.9
	0		54		0		0		36	
			.06	.05					.04	.03
Trigonal										
	0		0		0		0		0	
Cubic			7.	8.					.4	.8
	0		18		0		0		12	
			.4	.5					.1	.07

APPENDIX C  
INCOMPLETE GAMMA FUNCTION

In evaluating the lattice sums when the evaluation point lines in the x-y plane an auxilliary convergence function is used to smooth and remove the simple pole of the function being summed. In the equations of Schacher and de Wette this introduces the following four terms into the sums:

$$\begin{aligned} &\Gamma(-1/2, \pi h^2) \\ &\Gamma(1/2, \pi h^2) \\ &\Gamma(3/2, \pi h^2) \\ &\Gamma(5/2, \pi h^2) \end{aligned}$$

where  $h = h(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ ;  $\mu_1, \mu_2$  summing indices; and

$$\Gamma(a, x) \equiv \int_x^\infty t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt \quad \text{the incomplete gamma function.}$$

In order to develop a usable program based on Schacher and de Wette's equation it was necessary to obtain a simple subroutine for evaluating these functions repeatedly as h changed with  $\mu_1$  and  $\mu_2$ . Unfortunately incomplete gamma functions are not widely used and the only subroutines available from other sources were those designed to tabulate  $\Gamma(a, x)$  over a wide range of values of a and x. Since  $\Gamma(a, x)$  is a transcendental whose "best" approximation is

an asymptotic series, tabulating programs are both cumbersome and slow.

Three possibilities were considered for this program. First, adapt one of the existing programs for limited use. This was tried but even after abstracting the desired parts from the best of these programs we were left with a double-precision program with an evaluation time, per  $h$  value, of about 0.5 sec. Since we contemplated hundreds of thousands of evaluations per lattice we ultimately discarded this approach.

The second possibility considered was simply storing tabulated values over the range  $h=0-100$  and interpolating as necessary. However to obtain program accuracies of  $\pm 10^{-9}$  for  $S_{ij}$  would have required storing 4000 or more values. This, added to the large program storage already generated would have overflowed the internal storage of all but the largest computers available. Tape or disc storage would again increase run time too much so this approach was also discarded.

The final possibility was adopted, that of formulating new approximations to the incomplete gamma function. Ultimately a set of power series approximations was developed,



using the Tau Method of Lanczos,<sup>7</sup> to span the range  $\pi h^2 = 3 - \infty$ . Another, long-known series, well convergent for small values of  $x$ , was used in the range  $\pi h^2 = 0 - 3$

The expansions are

$$\Gamma(1/2, x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\pi} - 2 \sum_{k=0}^{40} \frac{(-1)^k \sqrt{x} x^k}{k! (k+1/2)} & 0 < x \leq 3 \\ \left(\frac{3}{x}\right)^{17} \sum_{k=1}^{17} C_k \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^k & 3 < x \end{cases}$$

where the  $C_k$ 's were generated using the Tau Method. The other functions,  $\Gamma(3/2, x)$ , etc were obtained from  $\Gamma(1/2, x)$  by using the recursion relation  $\Gamma(a+1, x) = a\Gamma(a, x) + x^a e^{-x}$ .

The Tau Method is well adopted to exploring several possibilities of approximating series on the computer. In this instance we examined a total of 240 possibilities, combining the four  $a$  values,  $-\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{2}$  with 3 possible ranges of approximation,  $\frac{1}{2} < x$ ,  $1 < x$ ,  $3 < x$  and in each case examining series of 2, 3, 4 ..., 21 terms. In general, accuracy increased with increasing  $a$  value, increasing end point  $b$ ,  $b < x$ , and increasing number of terms in the series. We used  $a = \frac{1}{2}$  vice  $\frac{3}{2}$  or  $\frac{5}{2}$  because it matched the  $a$  value of

<sup>7</sup>Lanczos, C., Applied Analysis, 464-485, (Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1961)

the expansion for  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ . A 17 term series was used since it exhausted machine accuracy of the computer used ( $\pm 10^{-11}$ ), and any higher series would add no accuracy.

Having settled on an approximation it was checked against a double precision routine known to be accurate to  $\pm 10^{-11}$ . The graph of the error of the approximation is shown in figure 13.

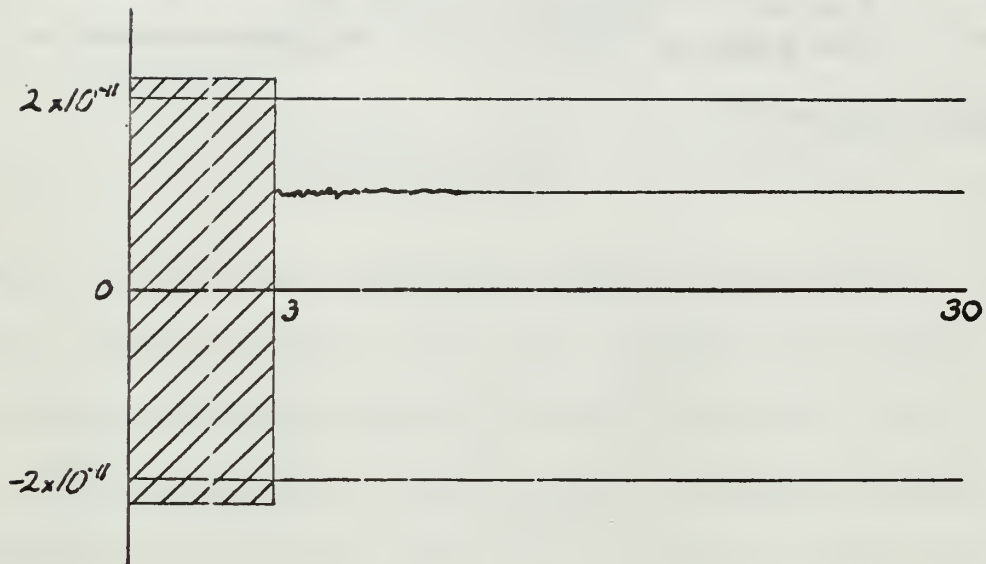


Figure 13: Error curve for Incomplete Gamma Function approximation. Abscissa is  $x$ , ordinate is  $\Gamma^*(\frac{1}{2}, x) - \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}, x)$  where  $\Gamma^*$  is approximation and  $\Gamma$  is actual value of Incomplete Gamma Function. Shaded area represents an oscillation of error of such a high frequency that it could not be faithfully represented on this scale.

APPENDIX D  
APPLICATION TO BENZENE

During the preparation of this program R.M. Hexter of the Mellon Institute suggested an application to a long-standing problem in molecular spectroscopy. This work has been completed and is detailed below as an example of applying the program to an actual problem.

In calculating the electronic spectrum of benzene it is necessary to compute the transition moments of the free molecules. These moments depend on the dipole-dipole sums of the crystal. Various workers computing these sums by various methods have obtained varying values for the sums. Craig and Walsh<sup>8</sup> have set out the crystalline structure assumed and tabulated the values obtained by two summation procedures. This program was used to check these values with results tabulated below.

The benzene crystal model consists of an orthorhombic unit cell with four molecular orientations at the corners and faces. If we superimpose cartesian reference frames on each molecule we can identify our molecules as follows:

<sup>8</sup>D. Craig and J. Walsh, J. Chem Soc 1958, 1613

Molecular Type	Unit Cell Location	Crystal Axis	Direction Cosines		
			x	y	z
I	0,0,0	a	.6365	-.2992	.7109
		b	.2000	.9541	.2229
		c	-.7450	0	.6671
II	$\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}$	a	-.6365	.2992	-.7109
		b	-.2000	-.9541	-.2229
		c	-.7450	0	.6671
III	$0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$	a	-.6365	.2992	-.7109
		b	.2000	.9541	-.2229
		c	.7450	0	.6671
IV	$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$	a	.6365	-.2992	.7109
		b	-.2000	-.9541	-.2229
		c	.7450	0	-.6671

Where (a,b,c) forms the cartesian frame of the unit cell.

The unit cell parameters are (at  $-3^{\circ}$  C)

$$a_1 = 7.460 \text{ \AA} \quad \alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$$

$$a_2 = 9.666 \text{ \AA}$$

$$a_3 = 7.034 \text{ \AA}$$

The problem then is to compute the interaction energy of a unit dipole in the i- direction in molecule I due to a lattice of unit dipoles in the j-direction in molecules of type  $\nu$ , where  $i, j = x, y, z$ ;  $\nu = I, II, III, IV$ .

In comparing figures obtained by this program with those tabulated by Craig and Walsh two difficulties arise. First dipole-dipole energies from this program work out in reciprocal angstroms per coulomb squared while Craig and



Walsh tabulate in reciprocal centimeters (wave number) per electronic charge squared. This requires multiplying the results of this program by  $1.161 \times 10^5$  to be comparable.

Second Craig and Walsh assume an infinite spherical crystal while this program assumes an infinite slab-shaped crystal. Thus depolarization factors must be applied. The two systems are:

Spherical

Slab-shaped

$$E_{xx} = \frac{4\pi}{3Vol}$$

$$E_{xx} = 0$$

$$E_{yy} = \frac{4\pi}{3Vol}$$

$$E_{yy} = 0$$

$$E_{zz} = \frac{4\pi}{3Vol}$$

$$E_{zz} = \frac{4\pi}{Vol}$$

Thus, to be comparable we must add  $-(4\pi/vol) = 0.0165170$  to  $zz$  terms generated by this program and subtract  $-(4\pi/vol) = 0.0082585$  to  $xx$  and  $yy$  terms generated by this program. (Where  $vol$  = volume of unit cell in  $\text{\AA}^3$ )

### GENERAL PROCEDURE

With these considerations in mind the computation becomes straight-forward if tedious. First we will compute electric field components at molecule I along the crystal axes  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  due to an assumed set of unit dipoles along the  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  axes at molecular positions I, II, III, and

IV. This is done by calculating the field at the appropriate position of molecule I (given by XJ1, XJ2, XJ3) within each of the I, II, III, and IV sublattice unit cells. Then we correct the depolarization factors and apply the conversion factor. Then, using the direction cosines of the type I molecule for each molecular axis x, y, and z (with respect to the a, b, c axes) we can get the x, y, and z components of field at I due to a, b, and c dipoles at all molecular positions. Then by multiplying by the direction cosines for each molecule respectively we get energies of the x, y, and z dipoles of molecule I due to x, y, and z dipoles at each molecular position. These we compare with similarly tabulated results of Craig and Walsh.

#### DETAILS OF COMPUTATION

To get the a, b, and c field components at molecule I we enter the program with:

A1 = 7.460	XALPH = 90.
A2 = 9.666	XBET = 90.
A3 = 7.034	XGAM = 90.
	XDEL = 0.

AEX=REX=AEY=REY=AEZ=REZ= $10^{-7}$

N=20


and for various molecules:

	I	II	III	IV
XJ1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
XJ2	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
XJ3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

Since the crystal is orthorhombic we get  $S_{ij}=0$ ,  $i \neq j$ .

The three nonzero outputs SUMXX, SUMYY, and SUMZZ here correspond to the a, b, and c field components. The computed  $S_{ij}$  values, depolarization correction, conversion factor, and converted values are listed below:

Fields at I due to molecules of type	i-field component due to j-dipoles	Computed Values	Depolarization	Corrected Values
I	aa	.0104233	-.0082585	.0021648
	bb	.0011720	-.0082585	.0070865
	cc	.0115953	.0165170	.0049217
II	aa	.0240220	-.0082585	.0157635
	bb	-.0187985	-.0082585	-.0270570
	cc	-.0052235	.0165170	.0112935
III	aa	-.0055470	-.0082585	-.0138055
	bb	.0231906	-.0082585	.0149321
	cc	-.0176436	.0165170	-.0011266
IV	aa	.0080050	-.0082585	-.0002535
	bb	.0209184	-.0082585	.0126599
	cc	-.0289234	.0165170	-.0124064

Molecule	Axes	Corrected Value	Conversion Factor	Converted Values
I	aa	.0021648	$1.161 \times 10^5$ 	251.333
	bb	-.0070865		-822.742
	cc	.0049217		571.409
II	aa	.0157635		1830.142
	bb	-.0270570	-3141.317	
	cc	.0112935	1311.175	
III	aa	-.0138055	-1602.818	
	bb	.0149321	1733.616	
	cc	-.0011266	-130.798	
IV	aa	-.0002535	$1.161 \times 10^5$	-29.431
	bb	.0126599		1469.814
	cc	-.0124064		-1440.383

Now we need the x, y, and z components of these fields at molecule I; I-I (x, m), I-I (y, m), I-I (z, m), etc (m=a,b,c). Here we need the molecule I direction cosines for x, y, or z with respect to a, b, and c. Two examples suffice:

x - field components

Fields at I due to dipoles at	Unit Call Component	Value	Dir. Cos	Molecular Component
I	aa	251.333	.6365	159.9734
	bb	-822.742	.2000	-164.5484
	cc	571.409	-.7450	-425.6997
II	'			
'	'			
'	'			

y - field components

Fields at I due to dipoles at	Unit Call Component	Value	Dir Cos	Molecular Component
'				
'				
'				
II	aa	1830.142	-.2992	-547.5784
	bb	-3141.317	.9541	-2997.1305
	cc	1311.175	0	0
III				
'				
'				

From these we can make up the energies by multiplying the molecular components by the direction cosines of the source dipole at the molecular position of interest.

Since we have tabulated the molecular components I-I (x, m) and I-II (y, m), if we want the energy of an x-dipole in molecule I due to a lattice of y-dipoles at position I, I-I (x,y), we need only multiply the molecular components I-I (x, m) by the y direction cosines of type I and sum. We show the computation of I-I (x,y) and I-II (y,z) below:

Field Component	Axis	Value	Direction Cosine	Energy Contribution
<u>Iy dipoles</u>				
I-I (x, )	aa	159.9734	-.2992	-47.8640
	bb	-164.5484	.9541	-156.9956
	cc	-425.6997	0	0
	I-I (x,y) energy			<u>-204.8596</u>
<u>IIz dipoles</u>				
I-II (y, )	aa	-547.5784	-.7109	389.2734
	bb	-2997.1305	-.2229	668.0603
	cc	0	.6671	0
	I-II (y,z) energy			<u>1057.3337</u>

These then are the numbers to be compared with those tabulated by Craig and Walsh. Their table contains numbers obtained both from the Ewald-Kornfeld<sup>9</sup> method applied to an infinite sphere and from a direct molecule-molecule summation over a sphere of radius 20 A. The comparison is shown below. Results (a) are from this program, (b) from the Ewald-Kornfeld method, and (c) from direct molecule-molecule summation.

<sup>9</sup> Kittel, Introduction to Solid State Physics, 2nd Ed, 347, (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1954)



Dipole Axes	Results	Molecule Sites			
		I, I	I, II	I, III	I, IV
x, x	(a)	-386.06	-111.94	-791.29	-728.72
	(b)	-386	-112	-791	-729
	(c)	-415	-92	-769	-771
y, y	(a)	726.45	-2695.73	-1721.61	1340.62
	(b)	727	-2679	-1723	1341
	(c)	790	-2629	-1713	1405
z, z	(a)	-340.47	185.49	-954.10	-553.20
	(b)	-341	185	-955	-553
	(c)	-375	220	-950	-587
x, y	(a)	204.86	-947.96	-25.57	274.87
	(b)	205	-947	-25	275
	(c)	233	-934	-8	289
x, z	(a)	206.94	1339.72	-737.54	794.70
	(b)	207	1340	-738	795
	(c)	181	1306	-818	833
y, z	(a)	228.43	-1057.33	-27.76	306.32
	(b)	228	-1058	-27	307
	(c)	260	-1041	-7	323

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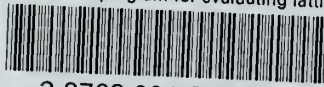






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